THE

European Magazine,

For MAY 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of THOMAS JEFFERSON, ESQ. And, 2. A VIEW of GREENWICH PARK on WHITSUN MONDAY.]

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London:

Printed by [illegible],

For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. S. muſt be more explicit: we ſhall have no objection to treat with him for the fragments of the eminent writer he mentions.

The political ſonnetteer is inadmiſſible.

Alſo the Acroſtick ſent us by another Correſpondent.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from May 8, to May 15.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	00		0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlefex	65	3	34	7	33	1	23	1	32	3
Surry	66	0	34	0	33	8	22	0	33	0
Hertford	5[illegible]	0	46	6	30	0	24	0	35	9
Bedford	63	11	45	6	34	0	19	1	23	3
Hunting.	60	9	00	0	30	8	16	8	28	9
N'tham.	65	2	44	0	28	10	15	4	33	0
Rutland	59	6	00	0	31	0	16	0	36	0
Leiceſter	68	0	41	5	33	7	10	9	35	8
Nottingh.	72	4	48	0	36	6	18	0	34	0
Derby	78	0	00	0	42	0	20	4	38	8
Stafford	7[illegible]	6	00	0	38	10	20	1	33	8
Salop	70	6	49	10	38	7	22	9	00	0
Hereford	61	3	41	7	31	7	22	9	37	3
Worceſt.	64	11	39	2	32	11	25	11	35	2
Warwick	73	3	00	0	37	6	21	6	30	5
Wilts	56	4	00	0	29	8	20	8	38	4
Berks	62	11	00	0	28	9	23	4	34	4
Oxford	59	6	00	0	32	2	20	4	33	0
Bucks	63	0	00	0	34	6	22	3	32	2

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	61	5	29	6	28	6	24	0	37	3
Kent	59	10	00	0	32	2	23	8	31	4
Suſſex	59	0	00	0	30	0	22	4	30	0
Suffolk	60	11	00	0	28	3	17	4	25	0
Cambrid.	61	6	00	0	30	0	13	4	26	4
Norfolk	62	10	00	0	28	5	18	4	23	6
Lincoln	66	5	00	0	32	0	15	2	31	2
York	64	1	44	7	30	0	15	0	31	11
Durham	64	5	00	0	00	0	17	6	00	0
Northum.	58	6	41	0	28	6	15	9	00	0
Cumberl.	72	8	49	0	32	0	18	0	00	0
Weſtmor.	77	6	54	0	35	10	20	3	00	0
Lancaſh.	69	5	00	0	30	9	19	2	33	0
Cheſhire	64	1	00	0	40	8	20	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	65	9	00	0	29	5	21	1	00	0
Somerſet	60	6	00	0	25	10	00	0	00	0
Monmou.	65	9	00	0	31	8	23	0	00	0
Devon	58	3	00	0	25	10	14	10	32	0
Cornwall	58	1	00	0	25	4	14	8	00	0
Dorſet	61	4	32	0	27	11	25	6	00	0
Hants	57	8	00	0	28	8	21	0	40	0

WALES

N. Wales	70	8	00	0	35	0	15	0	00	0
S. Wales	58	0	00	0	28	7	11	10	00	0

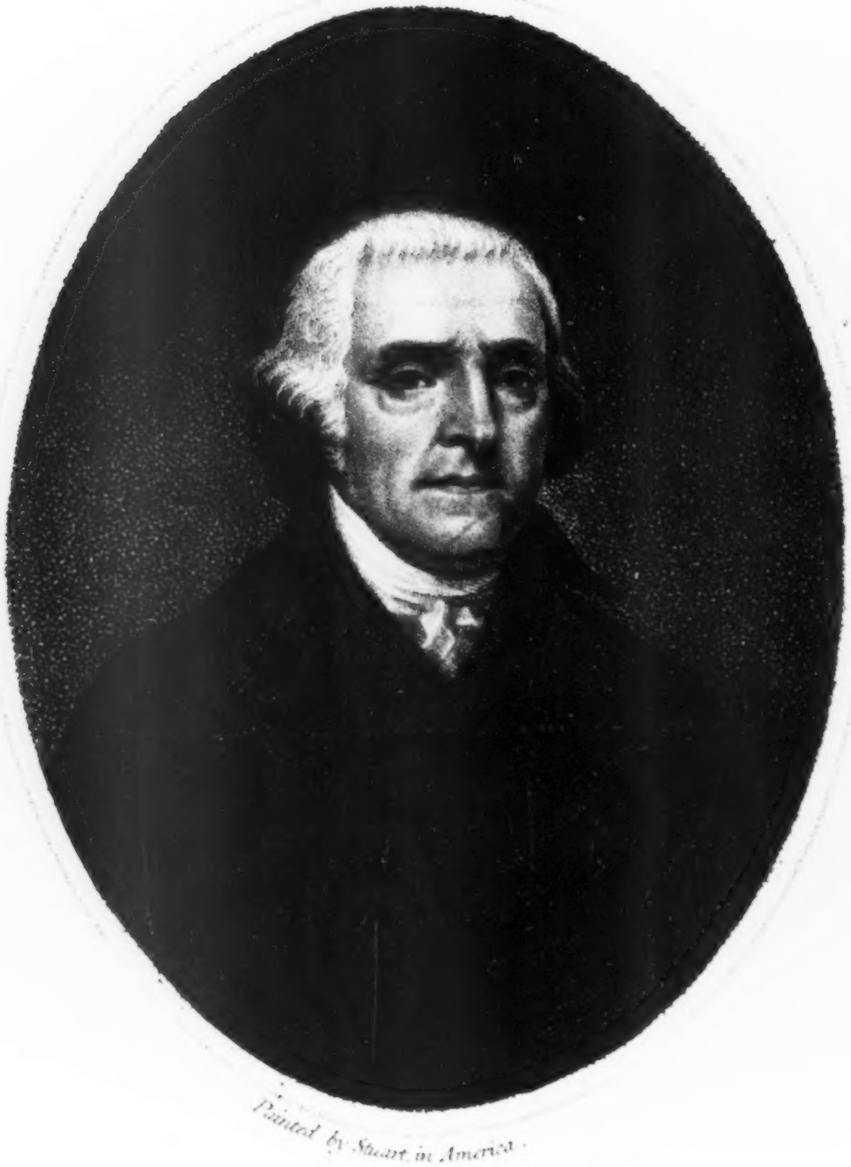
STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

APRIL.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
29	29.95	49	N.
30	30. 6	47	N.E.

MAY.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
1	30.15	51	E.
2	30.26	51	E.
3	30.31	51	N.E.
4	30.42	50	N.
5	30.35	52	N.E.
6	30.33	53	E.
7	30.26	52	E.
8	29.96	51	S.E.
9	30.02	52	W.
10	30.2	51	N.
11	30.22	55	W.
12	30.20	46	N.E.
13	30.17	44	N.
14	30.12	45	N.E.
15	30.15	47	N.
16	30.16	44	N.E.
17	30.10	46	E.
18	29.98	49	N.W.
19	29.76	51	S.W.
20	30.04	49	N.E.
21	30.1[illegible]	51	E.
22	30.14	50	E.
23	30.18	[illegible]8	N.E.
24	30.12	[illegible]9	N.E.
25	30.09	60	E.
26	30.01	64	E.
27	30.07	6[illegible]	E.



Painted by Stuart in America.

Thos. Jefferson

PRESIDENT

of the United States of America.

Published by J. Sewell Cornhill June 1.1801

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MAY 1802.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, ESQ.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE time ſeems to be faſt approaching in which the fervour of political reſentment will ſubſide, and the merits even of an adverſary may be fairly appreciated. Though the opinions and acts of the Gentleman whoſe portrait we now offer to our readers have not been ſuch as claim our approbation, we cannot but do juſtice to the firmneſs of his conduct, though inimically exerted, as well as to the amiable qualities which report ſays he is allowed to poſſeſs.

THOMAS JEFFERSON is a native of Virginia, and was born about the year 1749. His father was a Gentleman of an independent fortune, and the ſame perſon who was joint Commiſſioner with Colonel Fry for ſettling and extending the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina after the peace of Aix la-Chapel.

Mr. Jefferſon received his education in Virginia, and was intended for the Bar. But the ſtate of his country demanding his attention, he did not purſue the Law with much application, and in the end abandoned it as a profeſſion.

In the Congreſs which declared the ſeparation of the Colonies from the Mother Country, he ſat as the Delegate for Virginia, and was active in ſupporting every meaſure which tended to bring about that event. On the accompliſhment of that arduous and dangerous plan, he ſeems to have devoted himſelf to a political life, and ever ſince, in ſome manner or other, has been employed in the ſervice of his country.

In 1774 he publiſhed "A Summary View of the Rights of Britiſh America," and in 1781 compiled "Notes on the State of Virginia," in anſwer to Queries propoſed by a Foreigner of Diſtinction. Theſe were publiſhed in 1787, and contain ſome curious and important diſquiſitions.

In 1780 he was Governor of Virginia, a poſt he held for two years; and in 1782 was appointed by Congreſs Ambaſſador to the Court of Spain, a miſſion which the approaching peace, it may be preſumed, rendered unneceſſary. From that time he continued a Member of Congreſs until 1786, when he came to England, and from thence went to the Court of Verſailles, where he continued to take care of the intereſt of his country until the year 1789, when he returned to America, and was appointed Secretary of State to the Federal Government; an employment which he held in times of great difficulty, and executed with firmneſs, with dignity, and with impartiality.

At the laſt election of Preſident of the United States, he was elevated to the higheſt dignity his country could confer on him, that of ſucceſſor to Waſhington and Adams.

Mr. Jefferſon is tall and of ſlender make, freſh complexion, clear penetrating eyes, hair inclining to red, and of a very modeſt and affable deportment. In his younger days he was in every circle its ornament and pride. Cloſe application had ſupplied the want of many European advantages. Without neglecting the particular ſtudy to which he had devoted himſelf, he found

ſufficient time to cultivate the politer accompliſhments. He acquired a knowledge in drawing, geometry, geography, aſtronomy, natural philoſophy, and muſic, in which laſt he was conſidered as a proficient. His information alſo in hiſtory is very extenſive.

At an early age he married a daughter of Mr. Wayles, an eminent Counſellor in Virginia, a lady ſince dead, with whom he lived in great harmony, and by whom he has two daughters.

"In private life," ſays the Duke de Liancourt, "Mr. Jefferſon diſplays a mild, eaſy, and obliging temper, though he is ſomewhat cold and reſerved. His converſation is of the moſt agreeable kind, and he poſſeſſes a ſtock of information not inferior to that of any other man. In Europe he would hold a diſtinguiſhed rank among men of letters, and as ſuch he has already appeared there; at preſent (i. e. June 1795) he is employed with activity and perſeverance in the management of his farms and buildings: and he orders, directs, and purſues, in the minuteſt detail, every branch of buſineſs relating to them. The author of this ſketch found him in the midſt of harveſt, from which the ſcorching heat of the ſun does not prevent his attendance. His negroes are cheriſhed, cloathed, and treated, as well as white ſervants could be. As he cannot expect any aſſiſtance from the two ſmall neighbouring towns, every article is made on his farm; his negroes are cabinet-makers, maſons, bricklayers, ſmiths, &c. The children he employs in a nail manufactory, which yields already a conſiderable profit. The young and old negroes ſpin, for the cloathing of the reſt. He animates them by rewards and diſtinctions: in fine, his ſuperior mind directs the management of his domeſtic concerns with the ſame abilities, activity, and regularity, which he evinced in the conduct of public affairs, and which he is calculated to diſplay in every ſituation of life."

In politics, Mr. Jefferſon is ſuppoſed to be inclined to the French ſyſtem, and to be hoſtile to the intereſts of this country. The partiality, however expected, has not been very apparent; and we hope Mr. Jefferſon will avoid all undue preferences, and conſider only the good of America, whoſe advantage will be beſt promoted by a cloſe connection with the Mother Country, more eſpecially ſince the dangerous acceſſion of power and territory which the French have lately obtained.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XVI.

"——follow me no more;"
For Care, by right, ſhould go before. GAY'S FABLES.

CARE and Caution appear to be the two faithful guides appointed for us by Providence in the journey of life; and one would think that they came ſufficiently recommended by the law of Nature called "Self-Preſervation" to be received and entertained with reſpect: but the fact is otherwiſe; for they are too frequently treated like ſtrangers, or unwelcome gueſts. How often does Care bid us take notice, and Caution point out danger, in vain? yet they are not very troubleſome; and ſo grateful even for the attention of a moment, that they generally repay it with the happineſs of hours. Yet when Care is utterly rejected and inſulted, he forſakes not his companion Man; the only difference is, that he follows him, and the ſtaff with which he uſed to explore the way before the traveller, becomes a goad, with which he never fails to prick and torture the wanderer from truth and virtue; he watches conſtantly his deviations, and not ceaſes to plague him with the ſtings and ſcourges of diſappointment and vexation, till he allows him again to go before, and ſubmits to his direction.

Indolence, Inattention, and Inadvertence, are the ſiſter miſchiefs of human life. One of them pulls us gently to her couch of ſoft repoſe; the other allures us with the moſt pleaſing and faſcinating objects; and the third throws her veil before the glaſs of futurity, and uſurps with ſweet dominion the preſent moment. Yet theſe Ladies, like other wantons, only ſmile to betray; their careſſes are poiſon,

and their attractions fatal. How often does Indolence cauſe us to reject all the advances of Fortune? How often does Inattention lead us from our immediate intereſts, and Inadvertence occaſion us to run headlong into danger?

If a man would regulate his conduct in life on juſt principles and the wiſdom of experience, he would be much happier than he is; he may, whenever he chooſes, open a volume of cauſes and conſequences in the hiſtory of mankind nearly ſimilar, and varying only in names and dates; he will find riches the effect of induſtry, poverty of indolence, contentment of virtue, and a troubled mind of guilt and injuſtice, in every country and in every age.

But there are leſſer points of prudence very material to the happineſs of man, and which, if omitted, lead to great miſchiefs and inconveniencies: for, as a ſlight complaint of the human frame neglected grows into an incurable diſeaſe, ſo does careleſsneſs in our every day concerns arrive at laſt to a maſs of difficulties not eaſily removed. What is called "want of thought" creates one half of our moſt ſerious cares; the very words "I did not think" imply that thinking would have been of ſervice. It is a miſtaken notion, that there are any in the world who have nothing to do, though there are a great many who do nothing. The truth is, that *every man* ſhould in a certain degree be a man of buſineſs; he ſhould keep a day-book, an account between Time creditor and Time debtor, that he may be able to know whether he is getting forward in wiſdom and virtue, or become bankrupt in both.

It is a conſiderable advantage to a man who is to live in the buſy world to have an arithmetical head, to be able to calculate the odds and chances of fortune; ſuch a man is generally extremely correct in all he does: the rule of addition teaches him the progreſs of induſtry, ſubtraction the effects of extravagance, and multiplication the value of time.

The ill effects of careleſſneſs may be noticed in the moſt common occurrences of life, from the maid neglecting to darn her ſtockings to the merchant letting his books get behind; and a leſſon of the advantages of care and order may be taken from the grocer, who never takes down his canniſter of hyſon till he has put up that of bohea. It is aſtoniſhing how ſmall a portion of care will ſometimes prevent the greateſt difficulties. But a man, to act carefully and conſiſtently, ſhould be perfectly ſober, which is very ſeldom the caſe in this climate; for there are other drunkenneſſes more fatal than that of liquor; there is the drunkenneſs of pride and of pleaſure, which fills our heads with a continual vapour, and the very worſt of intoxication, that laſts till the cooling draught of diſappointment and neceſſity ſobers us again. It is Pride and Pleaſure that put us above little concerns, and occaſion us to treat our beſt friends, Care and Caution, with contempt; diſdaining all controul, and diſclaiming all prudence, as fit only for common minds. Thus the youth of the preſent day drives along the road of Diſſipation with an eaſe and indifference that aſtoniſhes thoſe who can read the writing on the finger-poſt, that points out the end of his career, ☞ WANT AND MISFORTUNE.

There is left for our contemplation a ſtill more thoughtleſs, though not ſo bad a character as the laſt; and that is, the man whoſe mind is inundated with ideas, with good ſenſe and nonſenſe, buſineſs and pleaſure; who is always about ſomething, and yet doing nothing; always going out, and yet might as well ſtay at home; who is always in the wrong place, and always juſt too late. Such a one was Dick Scamper: Dick was one of the moſt pleaſant fellows living, full of wit and anecdote; but he was a performer on the ſtage of the world who never attended rehearſals, and was never perfect in his part; his vices were the mere effects of chance, and his virtues the impulſe of the moment. Dick had not any one eſtabliſhed principle but good humour; and with the help of that he got out of his ſcrapes, or did not care a fig about them. Dick was always in haſte when there was no neceſſity for it, and obſtinately deliberate when promptitude only was required; he was conſtantly *remembering* that he had *forgot*; innumerable were the difficulties he created for himſelf, and the miſtakes he made every day, from forgetfulneſs. Dick has an appointment in the City; goes to the Jeruſalem Coffee-houſe to meet a Gentleman who was to be at Lloyd's; ſends an apology, with an appointment to meet the next day at the Jeruſalem, and attends

tends very punctually at Lloyd's. Dick orders his man to be with his horſe at Mile End Turnpike exactly at four o'clock; quite forgets it, takes the ſtage, diſcovers his miſtake juſt as he gets a mile beyond Stratford, ſtops the ſtage, gets out, and walks all the way to town, finds his man waiting in the cold with his horſe, mounts it, and rides home as if nothing had happened. Thieves are heard in his houſe; he gets up, dreſſes himſelf compleatly in his ſhooting jacket, and very leiſurely walks down with his double barrelled piſtol to ſhoot them, juſt as they have made off with whatever of his property they could lay their hands on. Dick is in dreadful anxiety how to make up a large bill which he expects to come due the next day; runs all over the City; with great difficulty raiſes up the amount, is quite delighted; finds it is not preſented, wonders very much, runs away to the indorſer's and to the banker's, finds to his aſtoniſhment that it has a month longer to run; is heartily vexed at being ſo lucky. Dick is told that there is ſome news; is frantic to hear it, puts on his ſervant's laced cocked hat by miſtake inſtead of his own, and ſallies into the ſtreet; boys take him for the beadle of the pariſh, and run away from their marbles; takes no notice of them, walks into a coffee-houſe, ſits down; is reproved by the waiter, who tells him, that it is not decent for livery ſervants to ſit down among Gentlemen; ſtares with aſtoniſhment, begins wondering, has half a mind to be in a paſſion, pulls off his hat to wipe his face, finds it laced, ſneaks away, and ſets off as hard as he can; falls in with the boys again, who run before him all the way he goes. Dick has to ſet out on a journey to Northampton; goes to the coach-office, and is very particular in taking a place for the Southampton diligence; travels all night, and ſleeps all the way; arrives the next morning, deſires to be ſet down at the Dolphin Inn; coachman don't ſeem to comprehend him, quite impatient, repeats the name of the inn in a paſſion. "There's no ſuch houſe in the town, Sir."—"No ſuch inn as the Dolphin at Northampton; d——e, what d'ye mean!"—"Northampton! Lord, Sir, you're at Southampton."—"The devil I am!"—Hoſtler laughs ready to ſplit his ſides: paſſengers laugh; every body laughs, except Dick, who looks ſerious for a minute, and then gets into a poſt-chaiſe for London. Dick loſes his pocket book with ſeveral bank notes; runs about to all the bill printers and bill-ſtickers, newſpaper offices and criers in town; don't hear any thing of it for a week; a fine day, puts on his green coat, puts his hand in the pocket, diſcovers his pocket-book; "Well! who would have thought it?" runs immediately with an advertiſement for all the papers, ſtating, that the Public need not give themſelves any more trouble about his pocket-book, as it was found; don't know what to do with the money he had offered for a reward; gives it away to an old maimed ſailor. Dick ſtops one day to read at a book-ſtall, is very much entertained with an odd volume; an old friend paſſing by, Dick claps the book in his pocket and runs after him, while he himſelf is run after by the bookſeller, who calls "Stop thief!" a mob is preſently collected, and poor Dick, in ſpite of his proteſtations, hurried away to Bow-ſtreet; meets in his way another friend, a man of high rank, catches hold of him by the coat: "My dear Lord! if ever I had occaſion for a great man, it is now. Do you know, I am taken up for ſtealing an odd volume of Peregrine Pickle, though you know I have a ſet of the beſt edition at home." The Nobleman, who happened to know the eccentricities of his friend and the harmleſſneſs of his character, accompanies him to the office, and ſpeaks in his favour to the Magiſtrates, who aſk his name. The fact, however, is proved, and the book produced, and handed up to the Juſtice, who very gravely admoniſhes him for his fault, and enquires how he could have the audacity to write his name on the title-page; Dick is ſtill more amazed, aſks to look at it, finds his own creſt inſide the cover, and the book to be one of his own ſet; abuſes the bookſeller, who now runs off in his turn, leaving Dick in quiet poſſeſſion of his *odd* volume of Peregrine Pickle; Dick laughs, puts the book in his pocket, and is very glad to come off ſo well.

G. B.

SOME

SOME SINGULAR EXAMPLES OF SAGACITY IN SMELLING,

RELATED IN THE ACTS OF COPENHAGEN.

THE blind man of Utrecht, mentioned by the Hon. Mr. Boyle and ſeveral others, diſcovered colours by feeling them: it is not leſs aſtoniſhing, that ſeveral metals ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by the ſenſe of ſmelling alone. However, we read of this in the ancients: Martial mentions a perſon called Mamurra, who conſulted nothing but his noſe, to know if the copper that had been brought to him was the true Corinthian. Some Indian merchants have a ſtill more exquiſite ſmell; for according to the relations of thoſe who have made voyages to the Indies, if a piece of money is given them, they only ſmell to it, and decide exactly its fineneſs, without touchſtone, balance, and aqua-fortis. If it be a piece of copper covered over with a leaf of ſilver, they diſcover the cheat in the ſame manner.

We have had, in Europe, ſome perſons whoſe ſenſe of ſmelling was equally delicate and perfect. Marco Marci ſpeaks of a monk at Prague, who, when any thing was given him, diſtinguiſhed, by ſmelling to it, with as much certainty as the beſt noſed dog, to whom it belonged, or by whom it had been handled. It was alſo ſaid of him, that he could accurately diſtinguiſh, in this manner, the virtuous from the vicious, and particularly the unchaſte. He was much devoted to the ſtudy of natural philoſophy; and, among other things, he had undertaken to oblige the world with precepts on the ſenſe of ſmelling, like thoſe we have on optics and acouſtics, by diſtributing into certain claſſes a great number of ſmells, to all which he had given names: but an untimely death cut him off in the midſt of theſe curious reſearches.

The guides that accompany travellers on the route from Smyrna or Aleppo to Babylon, have no ſigns in the midſt of the deſarts to know the places they are in; yet they know with certainty, even at midnight, at what diſtance they are from Babylon, by only ſmelling to the ſand; and, perhaps, they judge of the diſtance from the odour exhaled by the ſmall plants or roots intermixed with the ſand.

Phyſicians, in viſiting the ſick, and before even they have ſeen them, form frequently certain prognoſtics on the event of the ſickneſs, from the cadaverous ſmell that affects them; but in this reſpect dogs are more ſagacious than men, being attracted by the ſmell of death, and often ſeeming, before the patient has expired, to demand their prey by a continued howling. Whilſt I lived at Ripen, which was ſeven years, (ſays the author,) I took notice of a little dog of a cheſnut colour, that very often boded the death of ſick perſons, without being once, for aught I could learn, miſtaken. Every time he barked in the night under the windows of any one whoſe ſickneſs did not even appear dangerous, it happened infallibly that the ſick perſon died that week. I knew alſo a man bit by a mad dog, who could diſtinguiſh his friends at a conſiderable diſtance by the ſmell, before even he could diſtinguiſh them by ſight. A Lady of my acquaintance had a favourite monkey, and the monkey, in return to his miſtreſs's kindneſs, was ſo fond of her, that he would ſcarce ever leave her. But his admirable and nice ſmell, in diſtinguiſhing contagious diſtempers, was no doubt the cauſe of his ſhewing a different inclination. The meaſles became epidemical in the country, the Lady fell ſick of them, and ſome days before, when there was no indication of ſickneſs, the monkey abandoned his miſtreſs, and would not appear in her chamber, as if by the acuteneſs of his ſmell he had been ſenſible ſhe would ſoon ſicken: as ſoon as ſhe was well, he returned to her with the ſame familiarity. Some time after, the ſame Lady had a ſlight fever, but without any appearance of malignity. The monkey remained with her as a conſtant companion, and ſeemed to have a thorough knowledge of the difference of diſtempers. His perſevering alſo in the laſt conjuncture might have been of advantage to his miſtreſs, if it be true, as it is ſaid, that the fleſh of the monkey is a good febrifuge for the lion.

The author concludes this relation with another inſtance of the ſurpriſing effect of odours on animals: Being at Rome (ſays he), and having engaged with other Gentlemen to take a journey to Naples, we all ſet out together, to the number of thirty-two, on horſeback, that, by being thus united in a body, we might be in a better ſtate of defence againſt a number of aſſaſſins and banditti who infeſted the high roads. On the third day of our journey, one of the

the horſes of the troop was ſo fatigued, that he could ſcarce keep pace with the reſt, and ſometimes could not be got forward His rider was at a loſs how to behave or remedy himſelf, when all of a ſudden his horſe took heart. But ſome time after, falling into his former laſſitude, the rider was again brought into the ſame dilemma. Surpriſed at this alternative of ſtrength and weakneſs, and endeavouring to know the cauſe of it, he obſerved at laſt, that his horſe went on very well when he was after a mare one of the Gentlemen rode on; but that he appeared immediately ſpent and tired at a diſtance from her. After this obſervation, he begged the Gentleman not to leave him; and his horſe, in this manner, animated by the ſmell that exhaled from the other, carried him, with as much ſpirit as he could with, to the journey's end with the reſt of the company.

LYCOPHRON's CASSANDRA, L. 1090—1091.

Οὐδ' οἱ χρόνῳ μολόντες ἀσπαστῶς δόμους,
Ἐυκταῖον ἐκλάμψουσι θυμάτων σέλας,
Χάριν τίνοντες Κερδύλᾳ Λαρυνθίῳ.

Sed nec qui tandem domum venerint lubentes,
Votivum lucebunt ſacrificorum jubar,
Gratiam perſolventes Cerdylæ Larynthio, *Jovi*.

THE purport of theſe lines ſeems not to have been underſtood. Ἀσπαστῶς is rendered by Canter lubentes, and ἐκλάμψουσι is tranſlated by lucebunt. The words in the original are ſtrong and clear. Lubentes does not expreſs the ſenſe of ἀσπαστῶς, nor is the compound verb ἐκλάμψουσι well explained by lucebunt. Caſſandra's prediction is this: Nor ſhall they, who in time, i. e. after a long time, ſhall have reached their homes amidſt the *congratulations* of their friends, ſo light up the votive flame of ſacrifice to Jupiter, as that it ſhall burn with a clear and unclouded brightneſs. The implication is; that the flame of theſe ſacrifices, inſtead of aſcending bright and clear, would hover about the victims, fuliginous and dark. This was an ill omen. It foreboded thoſe misfortunes, which ſhe now predicts. Jupiter muſt be propitiated by a pure flame. The worſhipper of Pluto only λιλαιῶν θυμάτων ἁπάξεται. The ſenſe of ἀσπαστῶς is more clearly expreſſed by gratulabundi, than by lubentes. The former gives an appropriate ſenſe, the latter ſcarcely any ſenſe at all. It may be remarked, that ἀσπαστῶς, from ἀσπάζομαι, in the ſenſe of *greet*, has no correſpondent *adverb* in Engliſh or in Latin. A periphraſis is uſed in both; ſuch as, cum-gratulatione, with-greetings, or, in-the way-of-congratulation. Effulgeo approaches nearer to the original, ἐκλάμπω, than any other Latin word. Yet this, being a neuter verb, will not admit of an accuſative caſe after it. Ἐκλάμπω is evidently here a verb tranſitive. This word may perhaps be rendered with accuracy, though not with elegance, by effulgendo-edent. Thus:

Neque verò illi, qui ſerò viſerint gratulabundi domos,
Votivum ſacrificiorum lumen effulgendo-edent.

Unleſs the full force of this ſtrong word ἐκλάμψουσι be preſerved, the ſenſe of the paſſage will diſappear, and its ſpirit evaporate. The few, ſaith Caſſandra, who ſhall return to greet their friends, and ſacrifice to Jupiter, ſhall ſacrifice to him on their return with inauſpicious omens: the flame ſhall not be bright.

Πτόρθου διαῤῥαισθέντος, interfecto ramo. L. 1097. A ſon, or any other deſcendant, is metaphorically termed a ſcion, or ſtem from the ſtock, or a *branch* from the trunk. This is the language of prophecy. Thus Iſaiah and Jeremiah ſpeak. At the next line we read ἐν κλήροισι Μηθύμνης· which words ought to have been literally rendered in portionibus Methymnæ. i. e. in *ſortitis agris* Methymnæ. Thus in the verſion of the 70; 2 Kings, C. 9. ἐν τῇ μερίδι Ναβουθαὶ, ἐν τῇ μερίδι Ἰσραήλ. R.

BIO-

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT
OF
JAMES BRUCE, OF KINNAIRD, ESQ.
THE ABYSSINIAN TRAVELLER.

JAMES BRUCE, Esq. F. R. S. was born, 1730, at Kinnaird-house, in the parish of Larbert and county of Stirling. His descent by both parents was ancient and honourable; and of that descent he was, perhaps, too proud. His grandfather was ——— Hay, Esq. of Woodcockdale, in the county of Linlithgow, who marrying Miss Bruce, the heiress of Kinnaird, gave the name of *Bruce* to all his descendants.

The Bruces of Kinnaird had been in possession of that estate for three centuries; they were descended from a younger son of Robert de Bruce, the competitor with Baliol for the crown of Scotland. It would readily occur, that the knowledge of such a descent would be best preserved by continuing the name of their great ancestor; and we have reason to believe, that the subject of this memoir was not much delighted when put in mind, as he frequently was, that, though the heir of the line, he was not the *male* heir of that branch of the illustrious family.

As he was allied to royalty by his father and grandmother, through his mother he was related to some of the most respectable families in the kingdom. She was the daughter of James Graham, Esq. of Airth, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Scotland, by Marion, daughter of James Hamilton, Esq. of Pencaitland; and, to a man of our traveller's turn of mind, there can be no doubt but that it must have afforded much satisfaction to think, that no family ranks higher in Scotland than those of Bruce, Graham, and Hamilton.

Mr. Bruce was instructed in grammatical learning at a school at or near Hoxton, where he had Judge Barrington for his school-fellow, and where he gave the most unequivocal proofs of genius, and acquired a very considerable knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages.

His father intended him for the profession of the law; and, upon his return from school, he was entered into the University of Edinburgh, where he went through a regular course of study to fit him for being inrolled in the body of Advocates; but, for some reason, which we do not perfectly know, he relinquished the study of law for the pursuits of trade; and, going to London, entered into partnership with a wine-merchant of the name of Allen, whose daughter he married.

That Lady falling into a bad state of health, Mr. Bruce took her abroad, in hopes that travelling would be attended with beneficial effects; but in these he was disappointed, as she died within a year after her marriage. He was induced, in order to dispel his grief, to continue his travels; during which his father dying (at Edinburgh, 4th May 1758), the inheritance of his ancestors devolved upon him, and he returned to Britain. Some of his subsequent transactions shall now be related in his own words.

"Every one will remember that period, so glorious to Britain, the latter end of the Ministry of the late Earl of Chatham. I was then returned from a tour through the greatest part of Europe, particularly through the whole of Spain and Portugal, between whom there was then the appearance of an approaching war.

"I was about to retire to a small patrimony I had received from my ancestors, in order to embrace a life of study and reflection, nothing more active appearing within my power, when chance threw me unexpectedly into a very short and very desultory conversation with Lord Chatham.

"It was a few days after this, that Mr. Wood, then Under Secretary of State, my zealous and sincere friend, informed me that Lord Chatham intended to employ me upon a particular service; that, however, I might go down for a few weeks to my own country to settle my affairs, but, by all means, to be ready upon a call. Nothing could be more flattering to me than such an offer, when so young; to be thought worthy by Lord Chatham of any employment, was doubly a preference. No time was lost on my side; but

but juſt after receiving orders to return to London, his Lordſhip had gone to Bath and reſigned his office.

" This diſappointment, which was the more ſenſible to me that it was the firſt I had met with in public life, was promiſed to be made up to me by Lord Egremont and Mr. George Grenville. The former had been long my friend; but unhappily he was then far gone in a lethargic indiſpoſition, which threatened and did very ſoon put a period to his exiſtence. With Lord Egremont's death my expectations vaniſhed. Further particulars are unneceſſary; but I hope that, at leaſt in part, they remain in that breaſt where they naturally ought to be, and where I ſhall ever think, not to be long forgotten, is to be rewarded.

" Seven or eight months were paſſed in an expenſive and fruitleſs attendance in London, when Lord Halifax was pleaſed, not only to propoſe, but to plan for me a journey of conſiderable importance, and which was to take up ſeveral years. His Lordſhip ſaid, that nothing could be more ignoble than, at ſuch a time of life, at the height of my reading, health, and activity, I ſhould, as it were, turn peaſant, and voluntarily bury myſelf in obſcurity and idleneſs; that though war was now drawing faſt to an end, full as honourable a competition remained among men of ſpirit, which ſhould acquit themſelves beſt in the dangerous line of uſeful adventure and diſcovery.

" He obſerved, that the coaſt of Barbary, which might be ſaid to be juſt at our door, was yet but partially explored by Dr. Shaw, who had only illuſtrated (very judiciouſly indeed) the geographical labours of Sanſon; that neither Dr. Shaw nor Sanſon had been, or pretended to be, capable of giving the public any detail of the large and magnificent remains of ruined architecture, which they both vouch to have ſeen in great quantities, and of exquiſite elegance and perfection all over the country. Such had not been their ſtudy, yet ſuch was really the taſte that was required in the preſent times. He wiſhed, therefore, that I ſhould be the firſt, in the reign juſt now beginning, to ſet an example of making large additions to the royal collection; and he pledged himſelf to be my ſupport and patron, and to make good to me, upon this additional merit, the promiſes which had been held forth to me by former Miniſters for other ſervices.

" The diſcovery of the ſource of the Nile was alſo a ſubject of theſe converſations, but it was always mentioned to me with a kind of diffidence, as if to be expected from a more experienced traveller. Whether this was but another way of exciting me to the attempt I ſhall not ſay; but my heart, in that inſtant, did me juſtice to ſuggeſt, that this too was either to be achieved by me, or to remain as it had done for theſe laſt 2000 years, a defiance to all travellers, and an opprobrium to geography.

" Fortune ſeemed to enter into this ſcheme. At the very inſtant, Mr. Aſpinwall, very cruelly and ignominiouſly treated by the Dey of Algiers, had reſigned his Conſulſhip, and Mr. Ford, a merchant, formerly the Dey's acquaintance, was named in his place. Mr. Ford was appointed, and, dying a few days after, the Conſulſhip became vacant. Lord Halifax preſſed me to accept of this, as containing all ſorts of conveniencies for making the propoſed expedition.

" This favourable event finally determined me. I had all my life applied unwearied, perhaps with more love than talent, to drawing, the practice of mathematics, and eſpecially that part neceſſary to aſtronomy. The tranſit of Venus was at hand. It was certainly known that it would be viſible once at Algiers, and there was great reaſon to expect it might be twice. I had furniſhed myſelf with a large apparatus of inſtruments, the completeſt of their kind, for the obſervation. In the choice of theſe, I had been aſſiſted by my friend Admiral Campbell, and Mr. Ruſſel, Secretary to the Turkey Company: every other neceſſary had been provided in proportion. It was a pleaſure now to know that it was not from a rock or a wood, but from my own houſe at Algiers, I could deliberately take meaſures to place myſelf in the liſt of men of ſcience of all nations, who were then preparing for the ſame ſcientific purpoſe.

" Thus prepared, I ſet out for Italy, through France; and though it was in time of war, and ſome ſtrong objections had been made to particular paſſports, ſolicited by our Government from the French Secretary of State, Monſieur de Choiſeul moſt obligingly waved all ſuch exceptions with regard to me, and

moſt

moſt politely aſſured me, in a letter accompanying my paſſport, that thoſe difficulties did not in any ſhape regard me, but that I was perfectly at liberty to paſs through, or remain in, France, with thoſe that accompanied me, without limiting their number, as ſhort or as long a time as ſhould be agreeable to me.

"On my arrival at Rome, I received orders to proceed to Naples, there to await his Majeſty's further commands. Sir Charles Saunders, then with a fleet before Cadiz, had orders to viſit Malta before he returned to England. It was ſaid, that the Grand Maſter of that Order had behaved ſo improperly to Mr. Harvey (afterwards Lord Briſtol) in the beginning of the war, and ſo partially and unjuſtly between the two nations in the courſe of it, that an explanation on our part was become neceſſary. The Grand Maſter no ſooner heard of my arrival at Naples, than, gueſſing the errand, he ſent off Chevalier Mazzini to London, where he at once made his peace and his compliments to his Majeſty upon his acceſſion to the throne.

"Nothing remained now but to take poſſeſſion of my Conſulſhip. I returned, without loſs of time, to Rome, and from thence to Leghorn, where having embarked on board the Montreal man of war, I proceeded to Algiers.

"While at Naples, I received from ſlaves, redeemed from the province of Conſtantine, accounts of magnificent ruins they had ſeen while traverſing that country with their maſter the Bey. I ſaw the abſolute neceſſity there was for aſſiſtance, without which it was impoſſible for any one man, however diligent and qualified, to do any thing but bewilder himſelf. All my endeavours, however, had hitherto been unſucceſsful to perſuade any Italian to put himſelf wilfully into the hands of a people conſtantly looked upon by them in no better light than pirates. At laſt Mr. Lumiſden, by accident, heard of a young man who was then ſtudying architecture at Rome, a native of Bologna, whoſe name was Luigi Balugani. I can appeal to Mr. Lumiſden, as to the extent of this perſon's practice and knowledge, and that he knew very little when firſt ſent to me. In the twenty months which he ſtaid with me at Algiers, by aſſiduous application to proper ſubjects under my inſtruction, he became a very conſiderable help to me, and was the only one that ever I made uſe of, or that attended me for a moment, or ever touched one repreſentation of architecture, in any part of my journey."

Our traveller, when in Spain, had endeavoured to find acceſs to that immenſe collection of Arabic manuſcripts which were periſhing in the duſt of the Eſcurial; but in vain. "All my ſucceſs (ſays he) in Europe terminated in the acquiſition of thoſe few printed Arabic books that I had found in Holland; and theſe were rather biographers than general hiſtorians, and contained little in point of general information. The ſtudy of theſe, however, and of Maracci's Koran, had made me a very tolerable Arab; a great field was opening before me in Africa to complete a collection of manuſcripts, an opportunity which I did not neglect.

"After a year ſpent at Algiers, conſtant converſation with the natives while abroad, and with my manuſcripts within doors, had qualified me to appear in any part of the continent without the help of an interpreter. Ludolf had aſſured his readers, that the knowledge of any oriental language would ſoon enable them to acquire the Ethiopic; and I needed only the ſame number of books to have made my knowledge of that language go hand in hand with my attainments in the Arabic. My immediate proſpects of ſetting out on my journey to the inland parts of Africa, had made me double my diligence; night and day there was no relaxation from theſe ſtudies, although the acquiring any ſingle language had never been with me either an object of time or difficulty."

At Algiers Mr. Bruce was detained longer than he expected, in conſequence of a diſpute with the Dey concerning Mediterranean paſſes. This being adjuſted, he proceeded to Mahon, and from Mahon to Carthage. He next viſited Tunis and Tripoli, and travelled over the interior parts of theſe States. At Bengazi, a ſmall town on the Mediterranean, he ſuffered ſhipwreck, and with extreme difficulty ſaved his life, though with the loſs of all his baggage. He afterwards ſailed to the iſles of Rhodes and Cyprus, and, proceeding to Aſia Minor, travelled through a conſiderable part of Syria and Paleſtine, viſiting Haſſia, Latikea, Aleppo, and Tripoli; near which laſt city he was again in imminent danger

of periſhing in a river. The ruins of Palmyra and Baalbec were next carefully ſurveyed and ſketched by him; and his drawings of theſe places are depoſited in the King's Library at Kew; "the moſt magnificent preſent in that line," to uſe his own words, "ever made by a ſubject to his ſovereign."

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Bruce publiſhed no particular account of theſe various journies; from the nature of the places viſited, and the abilities of the man, much curious and uſeful information might have been expected. Some manuſcript accounts of different parts of them are ſaid to have been left by him, but whether in ſuch a ſtate as to be fit for publication we have not learned.

In theſe various travels ſome years were paſſed; and Mr. Bruce now prepared for the grand expedition, the accompliſhment of which had ever been neareſt his heart, the diſcovery of the ſources of the Nile. In the proſecution of that dangerous object, he left Sidon on the 15th of June 1768, and arrived at Alexandria on the 20th of that month. He proceeded from thence to Cairo, where he continued to the 12th of December following, when he embarked on the Nile; and in a very extraordinary boat, called a *canja*, of which he ſays the main-ſail yard was about 200 feet in length, he ſailed up that river as far as Syene, viſiting in the courſe of his voyage the ruins of Thebes, and the place where Memphis once ſtood, now known by the name of *Metrabenny*. Leaving Kenne on the Nile, 16th February 1769, he croſſed the Deſert of the Thebaid to Coſſeir on the Red Sea, and arrived at Jidda on the 3d of May. In Arabia Felix he remained, not without making ſeveral excurſions, till the 3d of September, when he ſailed from Loheia, and arrived on the 19th at Maſuah, where he was detained near two months by the treachery and avarice of the Naybe of that place. It was not till the 19th of November that he was allowed to quit Arkeeko, near Maſua; and he arrived on the 15th of February 1770 at Gondar, the capital of Abyſſinia, where he ingratiated himſelf with the moſt conſiderable perſons of both ſexes belonging to the Court. This he accompliſhed by being a phyſician in the city, a ſoldier in the field, a courtier every where, demeaning himſelf as conſcious that he was not unworthy of being a companion to the firſt of their Nobility, and the King's gueſt, which is there a character, as it was with Eaſtern nations of old, to which a certain ſort of conſideration is due. "To this I may add (ſays he), that, being in the prime of life, of no ungracious figure, having an accidental knack, which is not a trifle, of putting on the dreſs, and ſpeaking the language eaſily and gracefully, I cultivated, with the utmoſt aſſiduity, the friendſhip of the fair-ſex, by the moſt modeſt and reſpectful diſtant attendance and obſequiouſneſs in public, abating juſt as much of that in private as ſuited their humours and inclination;" and jealouſy being a paſſion unknown in Abyſſinia, he thus acquired from the ladies great ſupport at Court.

Several months were employed in attendance on the King, and in an unſucceſsful expedition round the lake of Dambea. Towards the end of October, Mr. Bruce ſet out for the ſources of the Nile; at which long-deſired ſpot he arrived on the 14th of November; and his feelings on the accompliſhment of his wiſhes cannot better be expreſſed than in his own words:

"It is eaſier to gueſs than to deſcribe the ſituation of my mind at that moment; ſtanding in that ſpot which had baffled the genius, induſtry, and inquiry, of ancients and moderns, for the courſe of near 3000 years. Kings had attempted this diſcovery at the head of armies, and each expedition was diſtinguiſhed from the laſt only by the difference of the numbers which had periſhed, and agreed alone in the diſappointment which had uniformly, and without exception, followed them all. Fame, riches, and honour, had been held out for a ſeries of ages to every individual of thoſe myriads thoſe Princes commanded, without having produced one man capable of gratifying the curioſity of his Sovereign, or wiping off this ſtain upon the enterpriſe and abilities of mankind, or adding this deſideratum for the encouragement of geography. Though a mere private Briton, I triumphed here in my own mind over Kings and their armies; and every compariſon was leading nearer and nearer to the preſumption, when the place itſelf where I ſtood, the object of my vain glory, ſuggeſted what depreſſed my ſhort-lived triumphs."

If theſe triumphs were ſhort-lived, they

they were equally ill-founded; for if the ſource of the Nile was ſeen by Mr. Bruce, there can be no doubt of its having been likewiſe ſeen by the Portugueſe Jeſuits.

It was not, however, conſciouſneſs of having been anticipated by the Jeſuits (for theſe he without ceremony calls a ſet of liars), but the proſpect of danger to be encountered on his return to Europe, that caſt ſuch a damp on his preſent enjoyment. "I was but a few minutes (ſays he) arrived at the ſource of the Nile, through numberleſs dangers and ſufferings, the leaſt of which would have overwhelmed me, but for the continual goodneſs and protection of Providence; I was, however, but then half through my journey, and all thoſe dangers which I had already paſſed awaited me again on my return. I found a deſpondency gaining ground faſt upon me, which blaſted the crown of laurels I had too raſhly woven for myſelf."

When he returned to reſt, the night of that diſcovery, repoſe was ſought for in vain. "Melancholy reflections upon my preſent ſtate, the doubtfulneſs of my return in ſafety, were I permitted to make the attempt, and the fears that even this would be refuſed, according to the rule obſerved in Abyſſinia with all travellers who have once entered the kingdom; the conſciouſneſs of the pain that I was then occaſioning to many worthy individuals, expecting daily that information concerning my ſituation which it was not in my power to give them; ſome other thoughts perhaps, ſtill nearer the heart than thoſe, crowded upon my mind, and forbade all approach of ſleep.

"I was, at that very moment, in poſſeſſion of what had for many years been the principal object of my ambition and wiſhes; indifference, which, from the uſual infirmity of human nature, follows, at leaſt for a time, complete enjoyment, had taken place of it. The marſh, and the fountains, upon compariſon, with the riſe of many of our rivers, became now a trifling object in my ſight. I remembered that magnificent ſcene in my own native country, where the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, riſe in one hill, three rivers I now thought not inferior to the Nile in beauty, preferable to it in the cultivation of thoſe countries through which they flow; ſuperior, vaſtly ſuperior to it in the virtues and qualities of the inhabitants, and in the beauties of its flocks, crowding its paſtures in peace, without fear of violence from man or beaſt. I had ſeen the riſe of the Rhine and Rhone, and the more magnificent ſources of the Soane; I began, in my ſorrow, to treat the inquiry about the ſource of the Nile as a violent effort of a diſtempered fancy,

"What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
"That he ſhould weep for her?"

Grief and deſpondency now rolling upon me like a torrent, relaxed, not refreſhed, by unquiet and imperfect ſleep, I ſtarted from my bed in the utmoſt agony; I went to the door of my tent, every thing was ſtill; the Nile, at whoſe head I ſtood, was not capable either to promote or to interrupt my ſlumbers, but the coolneſs and ſerenity of the night braced my nerves, and chaſed away thoſe phantoms that while in bed had oppreſſed and tormented me.

"It was true that numerous dangers, hardſhips, and ſorrows, had beſet me through this half of my excurſion; but it was ſtill as true, that another Guide, more powerful than my own courage, health, or underſtanding, if any of them can be called man's own, had uniformly protected me in all that tedious half. I found my confidence not abated, that ſtill the ſame Guide was able to conduct me to my wiſhed-for home. I immediately reſumed my former fortitude, conſidered the Nile as indeed no more than riſing from ſprings as all other rivers do, but widely differing in this, that it was the palm for 3000 years held out to all the nations of the world as a *detur digniſſimo*, which in my cool hours I had thought was worth the attempting at the riſk of my life, which I had long either reſolved to loſe, or lay this diſcovery, a trophy in which I could have no competitor, for the honour of my country, at the feet of my ſovereign, whoſe ſervant I was."

He arrived at Gondar on the 19th November 1770; but found, after repeated ſolicitations, that it was by no means an eaſy taſk to obtain permiſſion to quit Abyſſinia. A civil war in the mean time breaking out (no uncommon occurrence in that barbarous country), ſeveral engagements took place between the King's forces and the troops of the rebels, particularly

three actions at a place called Serbraxos, on the 19th, 20th, and 23d of May 1771. In each of them Mr. Bruce acted a conſiderable part, and for his valiant conduct in the ſecond received, as a reward from the King, a chain of gold, of 184 links, each link weighing 3 1-12th dwts. or ſomewhat more than 2½ lbs. troy in all. At Gondar, after theſe engagements, he again preferred the moſt earneſt entreaties to be allowed to return home, intreaties which were long reſiſted; but his health at laſt giving way, from the anxiety of his mind, the King conſented to his departure, on condition of his engaging, by oath *, to return to him, in the event of his recovery, with as many of his kindred as he could engage to accompany him.

After a reſidence of nearly two years in that wretched country, Mr. Bruce left Gondar on the 16th of December 1771, taking the dangerous way of the Deſert of Nubia, in place of the more eaſy road of Maſuah, by which he entered Abyſſinia. He was induced to take this route from his knowledge and former experience of the cruel and ſavage temper of the Naybe of Maſuah. Arriving at Teawa the 21ſt March 1772, he had the misfortune to find the Shekh Fidele of Atbara the counterpart of the Naybe of Maſuah, in every bad quality; by his intrepidity and prudence, however, and by making good uſe of his foreknowledge of an eclipſe of the moon, which happened on the 17th of April, he was permitted to depart next day, and he arrived at Sennaar on the 29th of the ſame month.

Mr. Bruce was detained upwards of four months at that miſerable and inhoſpitable place: the inhabitants of which he deſcribes in theſe expreſſive words: "War and treaſon ſeem to be the only employment of theſe horrid people, whom heaven has ſeparated by almoſt impaſſable deſerts from the reſt of mankind, confining them to an accurſed ſpot, ſeemingly to give them an earneſt in time of the only other worſe which he has reſerved to them for an eternal hereafter." This delay was occaſioned by the villainy of thoſe who had undertaken to ſupply him with money; but at laſt, by diſpoſing of 178 links of his gold chain, the well-earned trophy of Serbraxos, he was enabled to make preparation for his dangerous journey through the deſerts of Nubia.

He left Sennaar on the 5th of September, and arrived on the 3d of October at Chendi, which he quitted on the 20th, and travelled through the deſert of Gooz, to which village he came on the 26th of October. On the 9th of November he left Gooz, and entered upon the moſt dreadful and dangerous part of his journey; the perils attending which he has related with a power of pencil not unworthy of the greateſt maſters. All his camels having periſhed, Mr. Bruce was under the neceſſity of abandoning his baggage in the deſert, and with the greateſt difficulty reached Aſſouan upon the Nile on the 29th of November.

After ſome days reſt, having procured freſh camels, he returned into the deſert, and recovered his baggage, among which is particularly to be remarked a quadrant (of three feet radius) ſupplied by Louis XV. from the Military Academy at Marſeilles; by means of which noble inſtrument, now depoſited in the Muſeum at Kinnaird, Mr. Bruce was enabled, with preciſion and accuracy, to fix the relative ſituations of the ſeveral remote places he viſited.

On the 10th of January 1773, after more than four years abſence, he arrived at Cairo, where, by his manly and generous behaviour, he ſo won the heart of Mahomet Bey, that he obtained a firman, permitting the Commanders of Engliſh veſſels belonging to Bombay and Bengal to bring their ſhips and merchandiſe to Suez, a place far preferable in all reſpects to Jidda, to which they were formerly confined. Of this permiſſion, which no European nation could ever before acquire, many Engliſh veſſels have ſince availed themſelves; and it has proved peculiarly uſeful both in public and private diſpatches. Such was the worthy concluſion of his memorable journey through the deſert; a journey which, after many hardſhips and dangers, terminated in obtaining this great national benefit.

* With regard to this oath, Mr. Bruce ſays, that he hopes the difficulty of performing it extinguiſhed the ſin of breaking it; and that, at any rate, it being merely perſonal, his engagement to return ceaſed with the death of the King, of which he received intelligence during his ſtay at Sennaar.

At

At Cairo, Mr. Bruce's earthly career had nearly been concluded by a diſorder in his leg, occaſioned by a worm in the fleſh. This accident kept him five weeks in extreme agony, and his health was not re-eſtabliſhed till a twelvemonth afterwards, at the baths of Porretta, in Italy. On his return to Europe, Mr. Bruce was received with all the admiration due to ſo exalted a character. After paſſing ſome conſiderable time in France, particularly at Montbard, with his friend the Count de Buffon, by whom he was received with much hoſpitality, and is mentioned with great applauſe, he at laſt reviſited his native country, from which he had been upwards of twelve years abſent.

It was now expected that he would take the earlieſt opportunity of giving to the world a narrative of his travels, in which the public curioſity could not but be deeply intereſted. But ſeveral circumſtances contributed to delay the publication; and what theſe were will be beſt related in his own words:

"My friends at home gave me up for dead; and as my death muſt have happened in circumſtances difficult to have been proved, my property became as it were a *hæreditas jacens*, without an owner, abandoned in common to thoſe whoſe original title extended no further than temporary poſſeſſion.

"A number of law ſuits were the inevitable conſequences of this upon my return. To theſe diſagreeable avocations, which took up much time, were added others ſtill more unfortunate. The relentleſs ague, caught at Bengazi, maintained its ground, at times, for a ſpace of more than ſixteen years, though every remedy had been uſed, but in vain; and what was worſt of all, a lingering diſtemper had ſeriouſly threatened the life of a moſt near relation (his ſecond wife), which, after nine years conſtant alarm, where every duty bound me to attention and attendance, conducted her at laſt, in very early life, to her grave."

The termination of ſome law-ſuits, and of other buſineſs, which had occupied much of his time, having at length afforded leiſure to Mr. Bruce to put his materials in order, his greatly-deſired and long-expected work made its appearance in 1790, in five large quarto volumes, embelliſhed with plates and charts. It is unneceſſary, and might be tedious, to enter at preſent into any critick or analyſis of this celebrated work. It is univerſally allowed to be replete with much curious and uſeful information; and to abound in narratives which at once excite our admiration and intereſt our feelings. The very ſingular and extraordinary picture which it gives of Abyſſinian manners, ſtartled the belief of ſome; but theſe manners, though ſtrange in the ſight of an European, are little more than might be expected in ſuch a barbarous country; and had an enlightened philoſopher viſited Scotland in the times of our earlieſt Monarchs, he might perhaps have witneſſed and related ſcenes, different indeed from what Mr. Bruce ſaw in Abyſſinia, but which to us would have ſeemed equally ſtrange.

A more ſerious objection to the truth of Mr. Bruce's narrative was ſtarted by an anonymous, but able, critic, in an Edinburgh newſpaper, ſoon after the publication, from the account of two aſtronomical phenomena, which *could not poſſibly have happened*, as Mr. Bruce aſſerts. To theſe objections, which appear unſurmountable, Mr. Bruce made no reply, though in converſation he ſaid he would do it in the ſecond edition of his book.

The language of the work is in general harſh and unpoliſhed, though ſometimes animated. Too great a diſplay of vanity runs through the whole, and the apparent facility with which the traveller gained the moſt familiar acceſs to the courts, and even to the harams, of the ſovereigns of the countries through which he paſſed, is apt to create in readers ſome doubts of the accuracy of the narration. Yet there appears upon the whole ſuch an air of manly veracity, and circumſtances are mentioned with a minuteneſs ſo unlike deceit, that theſe doubts are overcome by the general impreſſion of truth, which the whole detail irreſiſtibly faſtens upon the mind.

The firſt impreſſion of the book being almoſt diſpoſed of, Mr. Bruce had ſtipulated with an eminent bookſeller in London for a ſecond edition to be publiſhed, we think in octavo; and he was buſy in preparing that edition for the preſs when death removed him from this tranſitory ſtage. On the 26th of April 1794 he entertained ſome company at Kinnaird Houſe with his uſual hoſpitality and elegance. About eight o'clock in the evening, when his gueſts were ready to depart, he was handing one of the Ladies down ſtairs, when, having

having reached the ſeventh or eighth ſtep from the bottom, his foot ſlipped, and he fell down headlong. He was taken up ſpeechleſs; his face, particularly the forehead and temples, being ſeverely cut and bruiſed, and the bones of his hands broken. He continued in a ſtate of apparent inſenſibility for eight or nine hours, and expired on Sunday the 27th, in the 64th year of his age.

Mr. Bruce's ſecond wife, whom he married on the 20th May 1776, was Mary, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Dundas, Eſq. of Carron Hall, by Lady Janet Maitland, daughter of Charles ſixth Earl of Lauderdale. By that Lady, who, after a ſevere and lingering indiſpoſition, died in 1784, he had three children, of whom one ſon and one daughter ſurvive him.

Mr. Bruce's perſon was large, his height exceeding ſix feet, his bulk being in proportion to his height; and at the period when he entered on his dangerous expedition, he was equally remarkable for ſtrength and for agility. He excelled in all manly accompliſhments, being trained to exerciſe and fatigue of every kind. He was a hardy, practiſed, and indefatigable ſwimmer; and his long reſidence among the Arabs had given him a more than ordinary facility in managing the horſe. In the uſe of fire-arms he was ſo unerring, that, in innumerable inſtances he never failed to hit the mark; and his dexterity in handling the ſpear and lance on horſeback was alſo uncommonly great. He was maſter of moſt languages; and was ſo well ſkilled in oriental literature, that he reviſed the New Teſtament in the Ethiopic, Samaritan, Hebrew, and Syriac, making many uſeful notes and remarks on difficult paſſages. He had applied from early youth to mathematics, drawing, and aſtronomy, and had acquired ſome knowledge of phyſic and ſurgery. His memory was aſtoniſhingly retentive, and his mind vigorous. He was dexterous in negociation, a maſter of public buſineſs, and animated with the warmeſt zeal for the glory of his King and country. Such, at leaſt, is *his own* repreſentation of his character; and though an impartial judge would probably make conſiderable abatement for the natural bias of a man drawing his own portrait, yet it cannot be denied, that in perſonal accompliſhments Mr. Bruce equalled, if not excelled, moſt of his contemporaries.

Thus accompliſhed, he could not but be eminently fitted for an attempt ſo full of difficulty and danger as what he called the diſcovery of the ſources of the Nile: no one, who peruſes his account of the expedition, can fail to pay an unfeigned tribute of admiration to his intrepidity, manlineſs, and uncommon dexterity, in extricating himſelf out of ſituations the moſt dangerous and alarming, in the courſe of his long and hazardous journey: not to mention his conduct during his reſidence in Abyſſinia, his behaviour at Maſuah, Teawa, and Sennaar, evinces the uncommon vigour of his mind: but it was chiefly during his paſſage through the Nubian deſert that his fortitude, courage, and prudence, appeared to the greateſt advantage. Of his learning and ſagacity, his delineation of the courſe of Solomon's fleet from Tarſhiſh to Ophir, his account of the cauſe of the inundations of the Nile, and his comprehenſive view of the Abyſſinian hiſtory, afford ample proofs. It muſt indeed be confeſſed, that in his account of the inundations of the Nile, as well as in his delineation of the courſe of Solomon's fleet, he has not the merit of originality; but on both theſe occaſions he has ſtated the hypotheſis which he maintains with greater clearneſs, and ſupported it with more plauſible arguments, than any other Author whoſe writings have fallen into our hands; and it was ſurely to his honour, that as ſoon as he learned that his hypotheſis reſpecting Ophir and Tarſhiſh had been controverted by Dr. Doig of Stirling, he earneſtly courted the acquaintance of that eminent ſcholar.

After his return to his own country, he reſided moſtly at Kinnaird; and till he became corpulent, ſpent much of his time in the various ſports of the field, in which he engaged with great ardour. Though ſtudious in youth, and at all times a ſtranger to intemperance and diſſipation, he read but little in his later years, and ſeemed to find his chief pleaſure in converſation, eſpecially the converſation of well-informed Ladies. In his friendſhips he ſometimes appeared to be capricious, attaching himſelf to men in whoſe heads and hearts no other perſon could perceive a charm for a mind like his. Though in his own dealings he was always juſt and honourable, he was too ready to apprehend unfairneſs in others, and to ex-

preſs ſuch apprehenſions with undue warmth. To ſtrangers he was often arrogant, and ſometimes inſolent; but in his own family he was an affectionate huſband, a kind father, an agreeable entertainer, and to his ſervants a maſter perhaps too indulgent. In converſation, as well as in his writings, he embraced every opportunity of expreſſing a deep and lively ſenſe of the care of a ſuperintending Providence, without which he was convinced that there could be no ſafety in human ſtrength or human foreſight. His belief of the Chriſtian religion reſted on the ſureſt grounds; and ſuch was his veneration for the ſacred writings, that for ſome years before his death they ſeemed to occupy all the time which he gave to ſtudy. He read no ſermons, however elegant; and diſſuaded others from ſuch reading. "Read the Bible (ſaid he), and you will ſoon perceive the emptineſs of the moſt applauded ſermons."

BUCOLICAL REPORT.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

Good things, it has been frequently ſtated, when perverted, change their nature, and become the worſt. Bread, though the practice is not general, it will, in the courſe of this ſpeculation, be ſhewn, has been made, in a certain degree, a poiſon. The ſame may be ſaid of malt liquor, wine, and of late, although there is ſome difficulty in conceiving how beef, mutton, or veal, can be ſophiſticated, how a deleterious quality can be conveyed to the fleſh of animals formerly deemed ſo peculiarly wholeſome as an ox, a calf, or a ſheep, yet there is great reaſon, from recent appearances, and circumſtances ariſing from experience, to ſuſpect and believe, that the ingenuity of this truly ſcientific age has contrived to render the heretofore ſalutary food derived from their carcaſſes highly injurious, if not abſolutely poiſonous, to the human conſtitution.

Before we proceed to a demonſtration of this poſition, it may be neceſſary to advert a little to the Omnipotent Beef, the Idolized Veal, and Divine Mutton, of the ancients (I think it is of modern date that the comparatively diminutive terms of *high-fed*, *delicate*, and *noble*, has been applied to theſe viands); as it will perhaps be diſcovered, in the courſe of this diſquiſition, that, although I have the moſt profound reſpect for the claſſical and mythological attainments of my learned and illuſtrious compatriots and cotemporaries, and have taken every opportunity to celebrate the incalculable improvements of this, as it may with propriety be termed, *artificial* era, I yet fear that I ſhall be obliged to acknowledge the practice of pampering an ox until the animal has attained the ſize of an elephant, is not *quite* ſo modern as, for the ſake of our philoſophical Bulimiſts, whom I could wiſh to have been the inventors of it, I had once reaſon to believe: but I have ſtill the comfort to reflect, that although the luſty Bull was known to the beef-eating heroes of Homer, and the fatted Calf to the idolatrous Hebrews, yet the proceſs by which the ſize and ſubſtance of theſe animals was increaſed, was, I have equal reaſon to believe, exceedingly different from the mode which we ſo happily and ſucceſsfully practiſe; and that with reſpect to Sheep, their evident *improvement* has been entirely our own.

In a diſquiſition of this nature, it is impoſſible, however one might pant for the celebration of modern times, to avoid glancing retroſpectively toward a beaſt that has made ſuch a figure in the ancient world as the God Apis of the Egyptians, who was, I think, called *Epaphus* by the Greeks. As he was a powerful, ſo he certainly was a *high-fed*, animal, if we may judge of his diet by his lodging; as we are told, that magnificent temples were erected for, and extraordinary honours paid to him while living, and that when dead, the whole country went into mourning in conſequence of ſo melancholy an event. We are alſo informed, that although he was not, as we can trace, either *hunted* or *baited*, his compatriots, who had, it appears, the *ſingular* propenſity of being fond of a good dinner, uſed to make a ſolemn feaſt, upon their receiving, the, perhaps weekly, report of his health *.

* Laughton's Hiſt. of Ancient Egypt.

It is, in the caſe of this extraordinary Ox, an extraordinary circumſtance, that although flax was a plant indigenous to Egypt, no ancient Author has favoured us with a table of his diet *. It therefore does not appear that he was fed with the linſeed cake, nor, although we may gather from ſcriptural alluſions that candles were in uſe in thoſe times, that *graves* were among the articles of his *larder*.

Having for a moment left the Egyptians, let us deſcend to their imitators, in ſome reſpects, the Jews, among whom, we learn from holy writ, five ſorts of animals were decreed to be offered for ſacrifices, the two principal of which were, Oxen and Sheep; which if they were not *high*, were certainly properly fed, becauſe the law ſaid, "If the beaſt be blind, or broken, or maimed, or having a wen, or ſcurvy, or ſcabbed, ye ſhall not offer theſe unto the Lord, nor make an offering of them by fire, upon the altar of the Lord." *Lev.* xxii. V. 22. Here therefore we ſee that the food of theſe animals muſt have been natural, by reaſon that the law only provides againſt natural diſeaſes. There ſeems to have been among the Jews no idea that they might have been bloated into convulſions, ſtalled or penned into apoplexies, pampered into palſies, or have felt any of thoſe artificial diſorders to which the *improved* mode of feeding has rendered them obnoxious. It certainly never was within the ſcope of the contemplation of any ancient legiſlator, that a high-fed Ox might, at ſome future period, become as liable to a fit of the gout, as a *high-fed* Alderman; that a Sheep might as frequently be obliged to keep his chamber in conſequence of repletion as a Churchwarden; or that a carriage ſhould as regularly attend to bring a Calf as a Contractor to market. Theſe, I muſt repeat, were things of which no ancient writer, whether Jew or Gentile, if we except Virgil, who, I think, has hinted that a Sheep might have the gout, in a natural way, had any idea of.

Reſpecting the *fatted Calf*, the molten image of which became, among the Jews, an idol, as it is thought in imitation of the Egyptian Apis, this has been deemed a very expreſſive ſymbol of the humility of the Hebrew nation, who, having been long uſed to conſider the latter as their maſters, perhaps did not hold themſelves entitled to ſo eminent a deity; and therefore while thoſe repaired to their Bull, whom they eſteemed a *learned* one, for the reſolution of queſtions, theſe amuſed themſelves with dancing round the ſtatue of his offſpring.

Theſe obſervations would be but of ſmall import, did they not tend to ſhew the eſtimation in which the Ox and his progeny were formerly held; and after we have wondered that we have not heard more of the manner in which the divine Apis was fed, or the Calf from which the model of the Hebrew animal was formed was fattened, to lead us another ſtep down the ladder of antiquity to the Roman empire, and the age of that eminent judge of good-eating, Lucullus; though it appears, that, like the modern Italians, he did not ſet any great value upon roaſt beef, of which I have ſome doubt whether a ſirloin, baron, or even rump, ever found a place at his table, or upon his ſideboard; he, it is well known, was famous for expenſive diſhes, and, conſequently, conſidered theſe as too common; for we underſtand, that during his Conſulate, you might go to the markets of Pontus, or Paphlagonia, and purchaſe a whole Ox for one drachma † (ten-pence), nor was it of much greater price in the Roman Smithfield ‡. Had he been obliged to ſend to markets like thoſe of London, he would have been taught to conſider a joint of roaſting beef as at leaſt a *valuable* appendage to his bill of fare: be this as it may, the moderate price of

* This is incorrect: The Pſalmiſt, in rebuking the Children of Iſrael for their idolatry, ſaith, "Thus they changed their glory into the ſimilitude of an ox *that eateth graſs*." Pſalm cvi. V. 20. But it makes for the argument of this ſpeculation, in which it is contended, that *graſs*, the natural food of cattle, has been, in a conſiderable degree, abandoned for artificial herbage, and ſtill more artificial mixtures and ſ'Chents.

† The immenſe Durham Ox lately exhibited, is, I think, valued at two thouſand guineas!!!

‡ Among the Romans, there was ſuch a plenty of oxen, that it was conſidered as a far greater puniſhment to be fined a ſheep than an ox.—*Romanæ Hiſt.* p. 186.

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this kind of food, in former times, leads us to infer that that very uſeful order of perſons, who are termed *Middle Men*, who have taught us ſo *properly* to appreciate every article, has ariſen in, and is among the number of improvements of, this latter age.

Having generally, and I hope ſucceſsfully, ſhewn that the ancients, however they might eſteem and even revere their cattle, were not ſuch adepts in the art of raiſing their value as we are; and having celebrated an order of men that ſeems to have been engendered by the neceſſities of the times; it may be uſeful for us to digreſs a little, in order to refreſh our memories with the recollection of another claſs of perſons, which ſeems to be now, if not totally extinct, entirely out of employment; I mean *Graziers*; a claſs whoſe occupation was, in former times, eſteemed ſo honourable, that before the excellent kinds of food for Oxen, Sheep, &c. which are now in uſe, were invented, before it was the faſhion to cram them with the droſs of linſeed oil, the droſs of tallow, with chalk, meal, in ſhort, every thing except natural graſs and herbage, we read that perſons of the higheſt dignity tended their flocks and herds; that Moſes kept the flocks of Jethro the Prieſt of Midian; of Shepherd Kings; and are hiſtorically informed, that among the nations of antiquity the greateſt attention was paid to agriculture, and to the breeding and feeding of cattle; that this was one of the principal objects of the Perſian political economy; and that the inſpectors of this department were among the wiſeſt and the nobleſt of the people. We know that Cyrus the younger carried this regulation ſo far as to remark whether his ſubjects kept their gardens in order; and moreover, that in many countries laws were promulgated, containing directions and enactments reſpecting this important object, on which Xenophon has put a noble oration into the mouth of Socrates. We know that books were written upon the agricultural profeſſion by Hiero King of Sicily, and a code of laws framed, which were termed "the laws of Hiero:" but we alſo know, or we ſhould have read to little purpoſe, that the improvements of the ancient Monarchs, Legiſlators, and Philoſophers, were, under the guidance of Nature, directed to the *lands* upon which "the beaſts of the field" were to feed. Had they ever formed an idea of ſwelling and bloating their carcaſſes by thoſe ingenious methods which have ſo lately, and ſo happily, been invented, this epithet would have been egregiouſly miſapplied. Their cattle might then have been termed, beaſts of the ſtall, or of the barn, or of the pen, or of the chamber, for aught I know; but certainly could with no more propriety have been termed "beaſts of the field," than cooped turkies or Dorking pullets could now be termed, *Birds of the Air*.

Referring to the ancient zoography of this kingdom, it ſeems to have been but little the object of enquiry or reſearch and ſtill leſs of philoſophical inveſtigation. Century has ſucceeded century, and until the ſtream of time rolled down to this diſquiſitive and ſyſtematic age, no very general attempts were ever made to launch the experimental bark on a voyage of improvement. Our herdſmen of old ſeemed intuitively to have adopted the Chineſe principle, and to have purſued a particular mode of practice, becauſe their fathers, grandfathers, and remoteſt anceſtors, had done the ſame, and therefore they were ignorant enough to believe, that a ſyſtem which had ſtood the teſt of time, and had been confirmed by the experience of ages, was more likely to be uniformly ſucceſsful than thoſe new fangled theories of *Cloſet* Graziers and *Civic Cattle Feeders*, who ſeem, when they framed their notions of improvement, to have only had the idea of introducing the pampering diet of (I had almoſt ſaid) *the hall* into the homeſtead, and of inſpiring the opulent landlord with the benevolent and diſintereſted wiſh to have his tenant, oxen, ſheep, &c. fed upon the *fat* of the land, to ſatiate the ſhepherd, his flocks and herds, with the good, or, at leaſt with reſpect to the latter, the *greaſy*, things of this world, at the expence of the middle and lower orders of the people.

Theſe ingenious and uſeful ſpeculators ſeem to have conſidered the enormous ſize and immenſe corpulence of cattle as ſuch eſtimable qualities, having, no doubt, that valuable appendage to bulk, *weight* in view, that it is little to be wondered, when they begun to practiſe, every heterogeneous method was uſed to produce them: yet there is alſo little doubt but that the animals thus worked upon, forced into ſuch an

unnatural growth, and pampered till their carcaſſes have, by taking the tincture of the ſophiſticated diet with which they were crammed, become bodies extended to the utmoſt, ſkins filled with rancid fat, like bladders of lard, have been rendered unfit for the food of man, baneful and poiſonous to many conſtitutions.

It would be aſtoniſhing, did we not know that there is in every thing a faſhion, and that improvements in the breeding and feeding of cattle are the whims of the day, to which it is to be feared the grand, though apparently ſubordinate, incentive is, with individuals, avarice, that, notwithſtanding we have before us the excellent moral conveyed in the fable of the peaſant who petitioned Jupiter that he might have the direction of the elements upon his eſtate, and in defiance to the experience which the complete failure of many horticultural proceſſes ought to have conveyed to us, there ſhould ſtill exiſt in the human mind, however enveloped in the clouds of theoretical ſpeculations, an idea that the flavour and nutritive qualities of the animal productions of nature could be improved by unnatural means, or that the bulk of a *beaſt* ſhould be deemed an *ample* compenſation for every bad property its fleſh might poſſeſs. If this ſaid whim ſhould go round, and the ſame idea be applied to the human ſpecies, we may in time be induced to judge of merit, as it is ſaid they already do in ſome countries of beauty, by expanſion, by the exceſſive corpulence of the object of their deſire. Indeed it is to be wondered that in this enterpriſing age, no philoſopher has thought of inventing a machine, like the bed of Procruſtes, for ſtretching and extending the male or female form to a Patagonian ſize, or ſome aliment that would ſwell us to the circumference of Bright of Malden. Why theſe experiments, which are ſtill leſs extravagant than Aſgill's tranſlation, or Sir Knelem Digby's ſympathetic menſtruums, have not been tried, can only be accounted for by our *prudential* propenſity, by our conſidering that the chance of loſing ſomething by the experiments was pretty obvious, while that of getting any thing was, indeed, very doubtful; and as our *ſpeculators* are not, it has been thought, ſufficiently public-ſpirited to act, whether in the funds, the field, or the market, without, at leaſt, an oblique view toward remuneration; it may therefore be obſerved, that the Stock Exchange and Smithfield ſeem to be governed by the ſame *principles*, while the pampering of quadrupeds and ſtarvation of bipeds appear to have gone hand in hand; which leads me to the introduction of an extract from a public paper which ſtated that "At the (Chriſtmas) ſhow in Smithfield, one of the prize ſheep was ſo unwieldy from exceſſive fat *, or ſo bloated with diſeaſe, that it could not walk, therefore was brought *in a carriage*, the motion of which being" (in the preſent ſtile) "unnatural, made the animal ſick: it was conſequently killed, and its death, with great propriety, announced in the newſpapers, with an obſervation that its inſide appeared *very handſome* †," or, in the language of Mr. Burke, who was in the habit of remarking every object, from a conſtellation to a calf, which might tend to the elucidation of his ſubject, "it was well tallowed, on the caul and the kidneys." It is not ſtated that any advertiſement was publiſhed to guard us againſt purchaſing the fleſh, or rather *fat* of a beaſt that had died in a ſituation that muſt have rendered it, as an article of food, in the higheſt degree unwholeſome.

Previous to the eſtabliſhment of theſe annual prize exhibitions, a circumſtance occurred, which, though it may

* Query, Might not a corpulent fellow be now ſaid to *look ſheepiſh?*

† The beauty of the entrails of a diſeaſed ſheep brings to my mind a remark which the late Dr. Hunter uſed to introduce into his lectures, viz. "that one of the moſt beautiful objects in nature was the human viſcera!" which when the ſkin, &c. of the abdomen was lifted up, and laid upon the thorax, he uſed to deſcribe, with reſpect to elegance of form, harmony of colouring, contraſt, and, in ſhort, every principle requiſite in the compoſition of a perfect picture, with graphical accuracy, and dwelt upon the ſtructure and uſe of every part with that enthuſiaſm which marked his anatomical purſuits; though I muſt confeſs, to my contracted taſte and underſtanding, the human inteſtines always appeared an object of diſguſt; and were I to give an opinion upon the ſubject, I ſhould ſay, in the language of Smithfield, that the inſide of a ſheep was the handſomeſt.

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have eſcaped general obſervation, has had, in its conſequences, a conſiderable operation upon the markets; I allude to the ſhewing of the enormouſly large Ox in that of the Fleet, which, I think, about eight or ten years ſince, was ſlaughtered and ſold at the, until that period, unheard-of price of eighteenpence, or two ſhillings per pound. Before this event, ſo fortunate for cattle crammers, happened, roaſting and boiling beef were taken together, about ſix or ſeven pence per pound; but when the carcaſs of this beaſt was brought to the Chriſtmas market, and, from the folly of the feſtival chapmen, found a ready ſale at thoſe extravagant prices, it ſeemed, as has been obſerved, to have given a tone to the trade, and to have afforded a hint for a new, and, as it has proved, a pretty profitable, ſpeculation, which became the ſtimulus to induce a number of ingenious perſons to attempt *improving* the breed of the various animals deſtined for our food; or, as Shakeſpeare ſays, it led them "to act as panders to bellweathers, ſet them upon managing the matrimonial affairs of many yeanlings, and betraying them to crooked-horned, curly-pated old rams, out of all reaſonable match."

The Engliſh uſed to be ſo partial to horſes, that Portia ſays of her lover, "She thinks the good lady his mother played falſe with a groom;" ſhe would now have ſaid with a grazier, or rather with a tallow-chandler.

(*To be continued.*)

CHARACTER OF JOHN EARL OF CLARE.

[*From* A SERMON PREACHED BY DR. WILLIAM MAGEE, AT TRINITY COLLEGE CHAPEL, DUBLIN, 7TH FEBRUARY 1802.]

"HAVING been engaged in ſcenes of peculiar agitation and difficulty; having, from the energies of his mind, and the duties of his ſituation, been led to take an active part in events, which involved deep intereſt, and excited much reſentment; having been uniformly connected with the party of Adminiſtration, during a period, in which the governing Power (from whatever cauſe) was occupied in the warmeſt conteſts, and reſiſted by the moſt vehement oppoſition: it ſhould not excite ſurpriſe, if either his character ſhould have taken ſome tincture from the acrimonious politics of the times, or if the exaſperation of party ſhould have affixed to it qualities which were either againſt or beyond the truth.

Details of political conduct are not the proper ſubjects for this place: and perhaps, in all caſes, the actions and motives of political men ſhould be viewed from a diſtance, to reduce them from the exaggerated ſtandard of party feeling to their true and natural dimenſions. This much ſuffice it to ſay, that having once choſen the line of his public exertions, his conduct was uniformly firm, manly, and conſiſtent. Equally inſenſible to the acclamations and the menaces of popular zeal, he purſued undaunted his onward courſe: and it is not impoſſible, that an indignation conceived againſt the groſs and often miſchievous ſacrifices to popularity, which in his political experience he muſt have too frequently witneſſed, might have thrown the bias to the contrary ſide, and confirmed in him an indifference to popular opinion.

That unſhaken firmneſs which marked his character, and directed his ſteps through life, was diſcernible on particular occaſions, in proportion as they brought with them the difficulty or the danger that called forth its diſplay. Of theſe occaſions, two may be ſufficient to notice; one of them endangering his political, and the other his perſonal, exiſtence.

On the former *, we behold him riſking ſtation, emolument, and power, in the cauſe of loyal attachment to his Sovereign, and in the maintenance of his rights, at a time, when the hope-

* The reader will eaſily perceive, that the meaſure of the REGENCY is that to which reference is here made—a meaſure, which, in oppoſition to the moſt able and ſtrenuous exertions of Mr. Fitzgibbon, then Attorney General, was decided by the Iriſh Parliament in ſuch a manner, as to give cauſe of deep and laſting regret to every true friend of the country, by breaking the unity of the Councils of the Empire, and endangering the exiſting connexion of its parts.

leſs recovery of the Monarch could leave no expectation of recompence; at a time, when wily calculation repudiated the ſide of the Crown, as a ſinking cauſe; and when, in his moſt ſanguine ſpeculations, he could have looked to no other iſſue than that which muſt have diſmiſſed him from political confidence.

On the other occaſion to which I allude, we behold him expoſing himſelf to ſtill more ſerious hazard, in the joint defence of the King and the Conſtitution, againſt the furious onſet of rebellion. We all may remember, that when treaſon wore the air of triumph, and the friends of loyalty and order hung their heads, he ſtood prominent and erect: when many, even of thoſe whoſe fidelity was unimpeached, ſeemed to feel, that prudence required of them a more ſoftened accent of reprobation, and reſerving their tones of boldneſs until the danger had paſſed by, did not ſcruple to ſhrink from an open avowal of their ſentiments: when many, even of unqueſtioned fortitude, deemed it not inconſiſtent with that fortitude, to ſeek a momentary ſhelter from the ſtorm: when treaſon and loyalty hung trembling in doubtful ſcales, and not a few pauſed to ſee which would preponderate: when it appeared to many not unlikely, that rebellion might through ſucceſs change its title to revolution:—in times, and under circumſtances, ſuch as theſe, whilſt he was known to be the object eminently ſelected for vengeance by the ferocity of an enſanguined rabble, he remained firm and unmoved: he ſtepped not, for a moment, from the poſt of duty and of danger; and ſought no ſafety from the perils which aſſailed him, ſave what might ariſe from preſenting to them a bold and manly front.

If from his political we paſs to his judicial conduct, we ſhall find the firmneſs of the former, equalled by the deciſion, the promptneſs, and the rectitude, of the latter. Here indeed is the high ground of this diſtinguiſhed character. Uniting an ardent love of juſtice with a rapid intuition of truth, he combined in himſelf the two great qualities of the judicial ſtation, integrity and diſpatch; and thus, as far as lies in the power of man, he diminiſhed the evils of litigation, by taking from law all its delay, and much of its uncertainty.

Neither did the labours of his exalted ſtation terminate with himſelf. His comprehenſive view embraced the whole circle of the profeſſion: and it was not more his ſtudy to diſcharge his own immediate duties with fidelity, than to enforce on others the due obſervance of theirs. To purify the Courts of Juſtice was with him an object of unremitting attention: and amongſt the unprincipled part of the lower order of legal practitioners, it will not eaſily be forgotten, with what unwearied vigilance he detected and puniſhed every attempt to defeat the claims of equity, by the technical dexterities of a fraudulent chicane.

Nor were the ſalutary effects of his ſuperintending care confined to the ſubordinate ranks of the profeſſion. To the honeſt exerciſe of that authority, which the eminence of his ſtation and ſervices muſt have ſecured to his official repreſentations, we may, in no ſmall degree, attribute that chaſteneſs of ſelection, which is allowed for many years to have guided the judicial appointments. The diſintereſted friend of real talents and true legal knowledge, to the zeal and moment of his recommendations is the public in a great meaſure indebted for the many ſplendid ornaments of which the judicial bench of this country can boaſt: for it may ſafely be pronounced, that, in a majority of inſtances at leaſt, the wiſdom of the Government took the direction of its choice, from the opinions and views of him, whom all knew to be ſo well qualified to diſcern, and ſo warmly intereſted to promote, what was moſt conducive to the reſpectability of the Bar, and the intereſts of Juſtice.

An enemy to pretenders of all deſcriptions; to thoſe who, by indirect means, would intercept the rewards of profeſſional ability and worth; he muſt naturally have left behind him not a few who will labour to traduce his character and vilify his motives: but from all that is liberal, judicious, and reſpectable, in the profeſſion; from all who know how to appreciate the value of an upright and able diſpenſation of juſtice in the land; from the general voice of the nation, which may have long indeed to wait for a ſucceſſor, poſſeſſed of ſimilar endowments; the moſt honourable and laſting teſtimony will be borne, not more to his excel-

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lencies as a Judge, than to his beneficial exertions as ſuperintendent of the whole department of the law.

On remaining particulars I muſt not too long detain your attention. As to his private life, it is well known, that the ſame ſteadineſs which ſuſtained his public conduct governed his perſonal attachments. His friendſhips were ſincere and fixed:—and although in a character marked by ſuch ſtrength of features, the lineaments of the ſofter virtues could ſcarcely be expected to mix, yet they who knew him in the unbendings of his retirement have often witneſſed the genuine indication of their exiſtence, and can fully atteſt the ſpontaneous and animated emotions of a latent tenderneſs, which it ſeemed as much his ſtudy carefully to conceal, as, in this age of affected ſenſibility, it is that of others to diſplay. In this, indeed, as in other parts of his character, it is to be lamented, that an habitual diſguſt againſt all hypocritical appearances had ſo far wrought upon his mind, as to render him generally anxious to ſuppreſs, leſt he might be ſuppoſed to affect, feelings and qualities the moſt honourable and endearing. The occaſions, however, have not been few, in which, even to the public eye, the milder affections of his nature have broken through this reſtraint *. And, if the charities of domeſtic life be received as evidence of the kindly diſpoſitions of the heart, perhaps in no caſe can ſuch proof be adduced more abundant and convincing.

In all matters of pecuniary concern, his dealings were directed by a ſtrict and punctual regard to his engagements; and, at the ſame time, diſtinguiſhed by a liberality which, without indulging in thoſe exceſſes that beget embarraſſment and ſacrifice independence, manifeſtly evinced a mind aloof from the ſordid love of accumulation. In him, indeed, honeſty and liberality can ſcarcely be ſaid to have claimed the rank of virtues. They required no effort, and could boaſt no triumph, where a rooted contempt of wealth precluded all means of their counteraction. And it deſerves to be remarked, that amongſt the numerous calumnies which a vindictive malice has endeavoured to caſt upon the fame of this diſtinguiſhed perſon, the tongue of ſlander has never whiſpered the imputation of a ſingle act of mercenary meanneſs.

With the quality here noticed was connected another, in which, as in the former, it were happy if the gentry of our country regarded him as a model of their imitation; I mean, his generoſity as a landlord; which, whilſt it led him to look with an indulgent lenity on the deficiencies of the induſtrious tenant, ſecured to the ancient occupier of the ſoil the renewed poſſeſſion of his little patrimony, undiſturbed by any apprehenſion from thoſe neceſſities, or that avidity which too often impel our landholders to ſacrifice to the proſpect of gain, the claims, the comforts, and the independence of the peaſant, by ſurrendering him to the rapacity of a claſs of men, who uſed to view the cultivator, like the clod he tills, but as a ſubject of profitable traffic, have, by their unfeeling extortions, conſtituted one of the moſt perniciouſly operating cauſes of the wretchedneſs, the ignorance, and the degradation, of the lower order of our people.

I turn now to the conſideration of thoſe points in which we muſt feel a more immediate concern. His unvarying attachment to the intereſts of the eſtabliſhed religion of theſe countries ſhould not be forgotten in this place. Founded for the expreſs purpoſe of teaching and propagating that religion which we believe to be the religion of the Goſpel, we muſt naturally retain a grateful remembrance of thoſe ſtrenuous exertions which at all times he oppoſed to the deſigns of thoſe who laboured to erect upon the ruins of our Proteſtant eſtabliſhment, the gloomy fabric of an erroneous, an excluſive, and an intolerant ſuperſtition. We muſt naturally retain a grateful remembrance of his ſervices, when we conſider, that at the moment when a ſtrange ſpirit of innovation (com-

* A ſtriking inſtance of this appeared at the viſitation, held in the College, in the month of April 1798, at which Lord Clare preſided as Vice-Chancellor. On this occaſion, notwithſtanding his indignation at the horrible conſpiracy which had ſhed its poiſon even into the receſſes of academic ſeclufion, the ſeverity of juſtice ſeemed to melt away in compaſſion for the errors of youthful credulity; and the affectionate ſuavity of paternal remonſtrance, in many caſes, ſuperſeded the ſtrict ſentence of judicial condemnation.

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bined, as it muſt have been, with an indifference to religious truth) had ſo far perverted the judgment of ſome who held the helm of the State, as to induce them to hazard a mad experiment upon the eſtabliſhment of the empire, he, boldly, in the face of power, and in contempt of influence, reſiſted the attempt; and, by the manlineſs of his efforts, co-operating with the beneficent views of the Father of his People, contributed to defeat the raſh deſign.

But it is not through the medium of the eſtabliſhment alone, that *we* find an intereſt in the retroſpect of his exertions. Educated in this ſeminary, he here laid the foundation of thoſe intellectual improvements, and exhibited the firſt ſpecimen of thoſe talents and that perſeverance which afterwards advanced him to the higheſt offices in the State. His early intercourſe with this Society, and the honours by which his academic labours had been ſo richly crowned *, conſpiring with his profeſſional endeavours in behalf of its political independence †, naturally led to his connexion with the Univerſity, in the quality of Repreſentative; and to this, after an interval of ſome years, ſucceeded a connexion of another and a higher kind, by which the ſupreme ſuperintendence of the Inſtitution was veſted in his hands ‡.

In this laſt relation, which continued whilſt he lived, the benefits which this place has experienced have been important, and ſhould be gratefully acknowledged. To him we owe that liberal and juſt deciſion § which, by reſtoring to the governing part of this body

* Mr. Fitzgibbon's collegiate honours make a diſtinguiſhed appearance on the face of our public records. Having entered the College of Dublin, as Fellow-Commoner, in the year 1763, he appears to have proſecuted his ſtudies with unuſual diligence and ſucceſs. The competition between him and the celebrated Mr. Grattan was unremitting, through the entire of their courſe. Being always of the ſame diviſion, they were neceſſarily engaged in immediate conteſt for thoſe academic rewards that are beſtowed on ſuperiority of anſwering at the ſtated quarterly examinations. It is intereſting to trace through the judgments, and the prizes allotted at theſe ſeveral examinations, the eagerneſs of the ſtruggle for pre-eminence, which at this early day commenced, between two men ſo conſpicuous, and who have ſince carried that ſtruggle into the higheſt concerns of life. Mr. Grattan ſeems to have taken the lead at the commencement of the courſe, having won from his competitor the premium and certificate in two of the examinations of the junior freſhman year. But victory then changed ſides, and continued with his opponent through the remainder of the conteſt: Mr. Fitzgibbon bearing away from him, in every ſucceeding inſtance, the premium or certificate; and being particularly diſtinguiſhed, at the Hilary examination of 1766, by the extraordinary judgment of *Optime*, conferred on his tranſlation of the Georgics, by the late Dr. Law.

† The validity of the return of Mr. Richard Hely Hutchinſon (now Lord Donoughmore), as Repreſentative of the Univerſity of Dublin, was tried before a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, in the month of February 1777. The ability and zeal of Mr. Fitzgibbon, who acted as Counſel on the part of thoſe who were deſirous to preſerve the purity of College elections, were on this occaſion conſpicuous and triumphant. And in the following month, he received from the Univerſity the honourable reward of his ſervices; being elected in the room of Mr. Hutchinſon, whoſe return had been annulled by the Committee, on the ground of undue influence in the returning officer, the Right Honourable John Hely Hutchinſon, Provoſt of the College.

‡ On the reſignation of the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity, by Primate Robinſon, the Earl of Clare was appointed to that office by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, on the 22d of June 1791.

§ To thoſe who are unacquainted with the hiſtory of the College, ſome explanation on this head is neceſſary. The charter has veſted in the Provoſt and Senior Fellows the government of the Society, and the election of Fellows. The Provoſts, however, had, for a ſeries of years, aſſumed a *veto* in all caſes, and in the election of Fellows the direct power of *nomination*, even in oppoſition to the ſuffrages of all the remaining electors. This unwarrantable uſurpation was not permitted long to ſurvive the appointment of Lord Fitzgibbon to the office of Vice-Chancellor. At a viſitation held in the Auguſt of 1791, it was made the ſubject of judicial enquiry, and pronounced

body its due deliberative weight, has for ever ſecured the intereſts of education from the blighting influence of a deſpotic will. To his vigilance we owe the preſervation of this place from the unnatural conſpiracy which the frenzy of the times had raiſed up, even within theſe walls: and to his regard for the reputation of our ſeminary we are indebted, for the honourable teſtimony which, on ſo many public occaſions, he willingly beſtowed on the general loyalty of our youth. To him alſo we are indebted for another benefit, perhaps not inferior to any that has been noticed; for that active and zealous interference, which, by diſappointing the hopes and diſconcerting the intrigues of inſufficient pretenders, was, on an occaſion not far diſtant, ſo happily inſtrumental in preventing the recurrence of that ſyſtem of political influence, which, by diſturbing the appointment to the Preſidency of this Society from the juſt ground of academic claims, has already at certain times injured, and whenever reſorted to muſt injure, moſt eſſentially, the well-being of the Inſtitution.

Such were ſome of the merits, and ſome of the actions, of this eminently-endowed perſonage, who is now no more. If there were faults in the character, which, in the opinion of ſome, caſt a ſhade on its many ſhining qualities, this is but the lot of man. To detect faults is more eaſy, and leſs profitable, than to emulate virtues: and in a life ſo active, and ſo conſpicuous, it were ſtrange if there were not many things to provoke reſentment, and ſome to incur cenſure. If, however, there were faults, theſe are not for us to canvaſs. They are now before that Judge, in whoſe preſence the greateſt muſt ſtand, and to whom he muſt render a ſolemn account of all his actions.

This awful conſideration leads me unavoidably to the mention of one particular more in the hiſtory of the deceaſed, which is too important to be omitted on the preſent occaſion: I mean, that ſerioufneſs of religious impreſſion, that feeling of accountableneſs to a ſupreme tribunal, ſo unequivocally manifeſted in the intereſting and emphatic language in which he has ſpoken (in his laſt melancholy document) of the mercies and the chaſtenings of his God. There is too often reaſon to lament that ſuch impreſſions have been weakened, if not effaced, by the diſtracting agitations of political colliſion, and by the habits of a profeſſion, whoſe object is, for the moſt part, rather the exerciſe of a gainful ingenuity than the ſcientific acquiſition of truth. That the combination of theſe cauſes, although operating in the preſent inſtance with peculiar force, yet failed to produce on his mind this unhappy effect, will be beſt proved by the recital of the words in which he has himſelf expreſſed his religious ſentiments——"I earneſtly entreat for pardon of my ſins from the mercy of Almighty God. I am truly ſenſible of, and grateful for, the many bleſſings which, through his mercy and goodneſs, I have enjoyed in this world; and bow, as becomes me, with reſignation, to ſuch afflictions as have been viſited upon me; hoping, through the mercy and mediation of my Redeemer, his bleſſed Son, for ſalvation in the next world."

Are theſe the feelings of a Chriſtian, or not? And theſe, it muſt be remembered, are not the mechanical and momentary effuſions of a mind ſtartled into an artificial piety at the nearer view of approaching diſſolution; but the calm and deliberate breathings of the heart, at a time when the * enjoyment of unimpaired health and unabated vigour might be ſuppoſed to preclude all apprehenſions of death; and when the full poſſeſſion of wealth, power, and every other object of worldly purſuit, might be ſuppoſed not leſs to preclude

nounced by the Vice-Chancellor, with the concurrence of his co-viſitor, the Archbiſhop of Dublin, to have been a groſs violation of the charter. And by this means, a final ſtop was put to abuſes, corruptions, and oppreſſions, of which none, who had not a melancholy experience of thoſe times, can form any conception.

It is but juſtice, however, to the memory of Dr. Young, to ſtate, that by him was the legality of theſe extraordinary claims firſt brought regularly into diſcuſſion; and that an argument on this ſubject, which would have done honour to the ableſt and beſt informed legal underſtanding, had been drawn up and publiſhed by him in the year 1790.

* The Chancellor's will bears date from the month of December 1800.

every

every cauſe of diſſatisfaction with life. Perhaps there was no one period at which he had apparently better reaſon to expect, or ſtronger inducements to deſire, a continuance of life, than that very period at which he ſeems to have been thus anxious to *ſet his houſe in order* in preparation for death.

But the high value he ſet upon the belief and the hopes of a Chriſtian, may be inferred yet farther, from the anxious ſolicitude with which he entreats, that the ſame ſources of conſolation, and the ſame ſprings of virtuous action, which he deſcribes as having miniſtered ſo effectually to his ſupport and direction, ſhould be ſecured for the guidance of thoſe for whoſe happineſs he felt in common with his own. After much excellent advice, reſpecting the education and conduct of his children, he concludes with expreſſing his moſt earneſt deſire, that the utmoſt care ſhould be taken "to inſtil into their minds, from their earlieſt years, the principles of morality and the Chriſtian religion; and above all other the precepts of the ſame, a love of truth and juſtice, which" (he adds) "they will find the beſt inheritance that I can tranſmit to them."

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

NUMBER VI.

SUMOROKOF, 1727—1777.

THE progreſs of literature among the Ruſſians has been hitherto very ſlow and gradual. In power, in ſplendour, in warlike achievements, they perhaps equal any other nation in Europe; but it required all the commanding authority of Peter the Great, and the foſtering encouragement of the late Empreſs, to make them emerge from the thick gloom of barbariſm in which they had been involved for ſo many centuries. All the literature of the early ages is abſolutely confined to the obſcure chronicles of Neſtor and Nikon; and it was not till the beginning of the laſt century, that Theophanes Procopovitch, Archbiſhop of Novogorod, firſt began to diſſeminate a taſte for the ſciences, and to encourage them by his example and protection. In the ſubſequent reigns, the advancement of letters could ſcarcely be perceived; and if we except the travels of the celebrated Pallas, and the hiſtorical reſearches of Müller, and ſome other works upon natural hiſtory, no literary production worthy of being noticed has diſtinguiſhed Ruſſia during the reign of Catherine the IId. Natural hiſtory and mathematics are the only ſciences which the Ruſſians have contributed in ſome meaſure to advance, and even thoſe, however trifling, have been by the help of Germany. Yet no country is ſo fortunately ſituated for rendering the ſciences the moſt eſſential ſervices. Natural and ancient hiſtory might expect from her the moſt aſtoniſhing diſcoveries. The ruins of twenty cities atteſt that Tartary and Mongolia were once inhabited by poliſhed nations, and the monuments which are ſtill diſcovering would have realiſed the ſublime conceptions of Buffon and Bailli. Whole libraries have been diſcovered under the ruins of Ablai kitt, and among the ruinous heaps which border the Irtiſh. Thouſands of manuſcripts in unknown languages, and many others in the language of the Chineſe, the Kalmucs, and the Mantſchoux, are periſhing in the mouldy deſerted cabinets of the Academy. Had they remained under the ruins till a Government, or a people, leſs barbarous brought them to light, they would have been better preſerved.

In the lighter purſuits of hiſtory and the belles lettres, they have had ſome few ingenious men. Lomonoſof ranks high as a Poet. But of all the native Ruſſians, who are known beyond the limits of their own country, the moſt extraordinary genius was Sumorokof, who may be called the Shakeſpeare of Ruſſia, and the founder of the drama in that country.

He was born at Moſcow, but received his education at St. Peterſburgh, where he obtained the patronage of the Count Schuvalof, the favourite of the Empreſs Elizabeth, and the friend of Voltaire. An early admiration for the French drama, and particularly for the works of Racine, of whom he always ſpoke with enthuſiaſm, led him to devote his whole time to that department of literature.

literature. Nothing could poſſibly equal the abſurdities which before his time diſgraced the Ruſſian ſtage. Their principal plays, if they deſerved the name, were borrowed from the ſacred writings, ſuch as the Fiſherman, Eſther and Ahaſuerus, the Birth of Chriſt and his Reſurrection. Theſe religious farces were generally acted in monaſteries. Such was the ſtate of the Ruſſian theatre when Sumorokof appeared. His firſt Tragedy of Koref was performed at a ſmall theatre erected for the purpoſe in the palace. The great ſucceſs of this Tragedy, to which the talents of the celebrated Actor Walkof, the Garrick of Ruſſia, greatly contributed, attracted the notice of the then reigning Empreſs, who commanded the play to be acted before her, and encouraged the Author to proceed in his career. In the following years he ſucceſſively produced the Tragedies of Hamlet, Ariſtona the Falſe Demetrius, Zemira, and others; and the Comedies of the Judge, the Tutor, the Envious Man, the Impoſtor, &c. &c. beſides ſeveral Operas.

Sumorokof had no reaſon to complain, either of his country or the age in which he lived. Elizabeth raiſed him to the rank of Brigadier in the Army, and appointed him Director of the Theatre, with a penſion of 1800 roubles. Catherine the IId made him a Counſellor of State, inveſted him with the Order of St. Anne, and continued to confer on him honours and rewards till his death, which happened in 1777, in the fifty-firſt year of his age.

Notwithſtanding all theſe advantages, Sumorokof poſſeſſed too much of the *genus irritabile vatum* to be perfectly happy. Bleſſed with the moſt ſplendid talents, and endowed with qualifications ſo ſuperior to the generality of his countrymen, he had all thoſe eccentricities of mind which uſually accompany genius. His character as an author was that of exceſſive ſenſibility, bordering on peeviſhneſs, which would not ſuffer him to ſubmit to criticiſm, even where it was well founded; and the exaggerated applauſe and flattery of the Court, working upon a diſpoſition naturally proud and vain, induced him to form the moſt extravagant opinion of himſelf, and the particular line of literature in which he excelled. This and ſome occaſional diſappointments, while they ſoured his temper, prevented him from enjoying the many advantages which he poſſeſſed. With all theſe defects of character, however, it will perhaps be long before Ruſſia will produce another author with a genius equal to his, much leſs one who will ſurpaſs him.

TRISSINO, 1478—1550,

produced his Epic Poem while Taſſo was yet in his infancy. His ſubject was the deliverance of Italy from the Goths by Beliſarius, under Juſtinian. The plan is regular, but the verſification is weak. He has, perhaps, copied Homer too cloſely, and has imitated the great father of poetry in all his faults, but ſeldom caught any portion of his genius. Though the poem has been praiſed by Gravina, and admired by others, it is now not much eſteemed. It however had great ſucceſs in its time, and this ſplendid error of a man of genius (for ſuch he certainly was) ſhone for a while with conſiderable luſtre, till it became abſorbed in the ſuperior merit of Arioſto and Taſſo.

Triſſino has the merit of being the firſt among the moderns who has given us a *regular* Epic Poem, whatever may be its defects, and of having written the firſt regular Tragedy, Sophoniſba. He is alſo the only one among the Italian Poets, if we except Taſſo, in whom there is to be found no playing with words or indecent alluſions.

MONTESQUIEU, 1689—1755,

is a ſtriking inſtance of great talents and aſtoniſhing induſtry at a very early age. When only twenty, he had already prepared materials for his great work, by copious extracts from the voluminous writings which compoſe the ſyſtem of civil law. His modeſty, however, prevented him from expoſing himſelf too ſoon to the public eye; and he had attained the age of thirty-two before he ventured to publiſh the Perſian letters, his firſt literary attempt. He perhaps remembered the maxim of Horace,

Si quid tamen olim
Scripſeris, in Metii deſcendat judicis Aures
Et Patris et noſtras: nonumque prematur in annum.

A rule which may be applied to every ſpecies of authorſhip, as well as to poetry.

His travels were planned and executed with the ſame ſpirit of prudence

and reflection. His view in leaving his own country was to ſtudy the laws, conſtitution, and manners of others; to ſee and converſe with the learned, the polite, and the ingenious, artiſts of each. For this purpoſe, he waited till ſtudy had informed his mind, and reflection had matured his judgment. By the time he quitted France, he had attained a certain age, and his name was already known and reſpected. He was previouſly elected a Member of the French Academy: and in order to be totally independent, and be able to devote his whole time to the objects he had in view, he reſigned his ſituation as a Magiſtrate of Bordeaux. After viſiting Germany, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, he came to England, where he reſided a conſiderable time. But he arrived too late, for Locke and Newton, the only men worthy to be aſſociated with him, were dead. He was, however, much noticed by the Queen of England, the celebrated Caroline, who cultivated the ſciences, and had long been in correſpondence with the moſt learned men of her time.

Mr. de Monteſquieu had one peculiarity; he never would ſuffer any painting or buſt to be taken of him. His averſion to any ſuch deſign was long inſurmountable. At length, Daſſier, a celebrated Artiſt, travelled from London to Paris, on purpoſe to procure a likeneſs of the great Author of the Spirit of Laws, which might deſcend to poſterity. But Mr. de M. either from motives of modeſty, or becauſe he was unwilling to ſpare the neceſſary time, conſtantly reſiſted the preſſing ſolicitations of the Artiſt. At laſt, Daſſier, after employing many other arguments in vain, ſaid to him, "Do not you think there is as much pride in refuſing my propoſal as there would be in conſenting to it?" This ſhrewd and lively queſtion diſarmed the ſeverity of Mr. de M., and he ſubmitted.

This great man died at Paris, at a diſtance from his family and connections, but ſurrounded and deeply regretted by all the learned and illuſtrious characters of that capital. Louis the XVth made repeated inquiries after his health, and his houſe was never for a moment free from a crowd of friends and admirers, who anxiouſly waited the event of his long and painful illneſs. He expired at the age of ſixty-ſix, with the calm intrepidity of an honeſt and upright man, who had all his life devoted his talents, his time, and his fortune, to the ſervice of his fellow-creatures.

GERALD BARRY,

better known as Giraldus Cambrenſis, was born in 1146, and ſtudied with honour at Paris. Returning to England in 1172, he obtained ſeveral benefices, one of which (that of Brechin), he ſays, he got by convicting the former incumbent of keeping a concubine.

He is an entertaining writer but very credulous, and ridiculouſly vain. He expatiates on the exquiſite delight which he gave at Oxford in publickly reading his books three days ſucceſſively; firſt to the poor, ſecondly to the Doctors and men of literature, and on the third day to the ſcholars, ſoldiers, &c.; "a moſt glorious ſpectacle," ſays he, "which revived the ancient days of the Poets!" He alſo ſpeaks of his Latin Sermons, which excited to take the Croſs the honeſt Welchmen, who knew not a word of the language in which he preached. He dwells with tranſport on his own princely deſcent, which he avers made Henry the IId jealous of him, and ſtopped his preferment. He went with Prince John to Ireland, and refuſed (as he ſays) two Biſhopricks that he might have time to compoſe a hiſtory of the country.

Giraldus was not deſtitute of poetical talents, as the following modeſt and ſingular compliment to his patron, Henry the IId, will teſtify,

Glorior hoc uno, quod nunquam vidimus unum
Nec potuiſſe magis, nec nocuiſſe minus.

To him alſo is attributed the following line, on the death of Henry and the immediate ſucceſſion of Cœur de Lion:

Mira cano, Sol occubuit, nox nulla ſecuta eſt.

The time of his death is not aſcertained.

RINUCCINI

is ſuppoſed to have been the original inventor of Operas, that is to ſay, of the cuſtom of adapting Tragedies, Comedies, and other dramatic pieces, to muſic. He was born at Florence, and followed Mary de Medicis to France. His moſt celebrated Operas were Daphne, Euridice, and Ariadne.

On

On his return to Italy, his reputation increaſed under the patronage of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany. He aſſembled at Florence the moſt excellent muſicians of the age, and ſpared no expence in the machinery and decorations of his theatre. He was a tolerable Poet, but rather correct than ingenious. He died about the year 1620.

RACINE, 16 —1699.

It is curious to obſerve the opinion which Corneille firſt entertained of this great Poet and amiable man. When Racine, then very young, had finiſhed his Tragedy of Alexander, he ſhewed his manuſcript to Corneille, and aſked him what he thought of it. Corneille told him, "that the piece evidently ſhewed his talent for poetry, but ſaid, he did not think his genius led to the dramatic line. Racine, however, thought better of his own powers; and the brilliant ſucceſs he afterwards met with juſtified his preſumption.

(*To be continued.*)

THOUGHTS ON A COUNTRY LIFE.

O rus! quando ego te aſpiciam?

Happy the man whoſe wiſh and care
A few paternal acres bound;
Content to breathe his native air,
In his own ground!

THERE are not many things in which mankind deceive themſelves more than in believing they are capable of living in, and being fond of, the country. They imagine they really poſſeſs a taſte for rural enjoyments—a taſte which requires a certain regulation of the paſſions; a fund of ideas, and a reliſh for the ſublime and beautiful of nature, for which but few minds, comparatively ſpeaking, are calculated—

It is a remark not leſs forcible or true for being common, that the trader retired from buſineſs feels the pleaſure of the retirement for a time only—health is ſoon in vain wafted by the breeze; and that which he has ſo long laboured for, "*To be idle at the laſt*," often proves, after a ſhort interval, a more inſupportable burthen than all the hurry and fatigue of his former days. Women thus ſituated uſually reſort to *whiſt* in the fine evenings of ſummer—and the men, when at the decline of day the moon "in clouded majeſty" illumines the hemiſphere, without the help of a friend and a bottle, experience all the horrors of what the French term *ennui*; a word I think nearly correſpondent to our *ſpleen*.

Few, however, are willing to allow this their incapacity of enjoying the ſcene thus opened to human admiration; though I once heard of a lady ſo whimſical as to *declare*, that were her life deſtined to the country, ſhe would, in order to make it ſupportable, have a choſen whiſt party for every evening; and that her houſe ſhould be ſurrounded with walls ſufficiently high to exclude the view of an *odiouſly verdant* meadow, and the waving of the trees, dreſſed in their ſummer gaiety, or bending beneath their autumnal foliage.

Were we, indeed, to eſtimate the paſſion for the country by the numbers who daily, or at leaſt *weekly*, flock from this vaſt metropolis to the fields in its vicinity, we might almoſt conſider the paſſion as ariſing to a calenture. The myriads which pour forth into the ſurrounding meadows are partly, no doubt, attracted by that inſtinctive love of Nature implanted within us. But the clouds aſſembled at the various tea-houſes are uſually ſo much engaged by the converſation of their party, that it puts me in mind of a certain painting, where *Nature* is unveiling herſelf to her favourite child behind his back.

They, however, who are bred in cities, have in all probability the ſtrongeſt, though not the moſt durable, reliſh for rural enjoyments; and we ſhall find thoſe who have not been born in the ſmoaky town equally careleſs and unmindful of the real beauties of Nature as the moſt ignorant *Cockney* breathing. The clown ſees little more of the works of creation than the ſteer or the ſheep that he follows—his mind is not ſufficiently enlightened to be capable of admiration. The ruſhing of any torrent leſs than that of Niagara loſes

both

both its terror and its grandeur to the habitual beholder; and the blue vault of heaven, for ever ſeen in its full extent, gives not one thought of infinitude. The labourer, without an idea of a ſtar beyond its apparent magnitude, receives not the impreſſion of immenſity and grandeur preſented to an enlightened mind in beholding them; and a daily witneſs of the majeſtic riſe and decline of the great luminary of heaven paſſes perhaps his whole life without adverting to its (to him) apparently unſupported ſituation—he feels it warm, and ſees it give light, but lifts not up his heart in wonder and gratitude for the unceaſing benefits beſtowed by it. It is certain, that moon-light is rarely ſeen by cottagers, ſo early is their hour of reſt, except in harveſt time—and that many of them, at ſixty years of age, behold an eclipſe with aſtoniſhment, as a new phenomenon which their fathers never heard of, and they themſelves never obſerved. The fineſt proſpect Nature can diſplay, or Art contrive, woods waters, cornfields, and paſture grounds, preſent to the farmers no idea but of the money they will produce. Narrow minded, and conſequently envious and ſelfiſh, in contemplating the beauty and the plenty of *their own* grounds, they receive only the narrow and ſelfiſh gratification which avarice affords; and in viewing thoſe of their neighbour's, eſtimate his gain with envy, regardleſs of the intrinſic beauty of the ſcene.

Dryden, I think, ſays, there is a charm in true beauty which vulgar ſouls cannot admire—he ſpeaks it, I believe, in reference to feminine beauty only; but the remark may, with equal truth, be extended to every thing coming under the deſcription of the term *beautiful*, either in nature or art. Before we are ſtruck with a well-finiſhed building, we muſt know ſomething of proportion—to eſtimate the merit of the architect, we muſt be capable of forming ſome eſtimate of the labour and art neceſſary to the raiſing ſo noble a pile as St. Paul's cathedral—a work worthy the pride of Rome, and the freedom and glory of the people who erected it.

To love and enjoy the country long and truly, ambition, avarice, and oſtentation, muſt be laid in eternal ſleep in our boſoms—or rather thoſe tumultuous inmates muſt be utterly expelled. The landſcape not only generally, but particularly, muſt have a charm more to be felt than deſcribed; and from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyſſop on the wall, all muſt be, as it ſo well deſerves to be, productive not only of our love, but of our admiration. Shenſtone well adviſes,

"If thou canſt no charm diſcloſe
In the *ſimpleſt bud* that blows,
Go—forſake thy plain and fold;
Join the croud, and toil for gold."

ANECDOTE OF MR. BURKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

You will doubtleſs readily allow me room to tell the following anecdote of Mr. BURKE, which has never before been in print, and which I deſire to relate, not merely in honour of his diſpoſition, but for the purpoſe of rendering a GREAT MAN an example to all others, in a point wherein they may eaſily imitate him—a generous willingneſs to defend the humble rights of dumb animals againſt the fury of unworthy maſters.

In the year 1762, one Johnſon, an Iriſhman, exhibited feats of activity in horſemanſhip, and was, I believe, the firſt public performer of that ſort near London. He was a vigorous clever fellow, in his way, and ſeemed to me in ſome degree patronized by Mr. Burke, then a Student of the Temple, and by his friends Mr. Netterville and Mr. Nugent, the merchants. It ſuited my taſte, at that time of life, to be a frequenter of his amuſements; and I was ſeldom there without ſeeing this party, among whom Richard Burke ſometimes appeared. Johnſon's performances were ſhewn two or three times a week, upon a piece of open green ſward behind the bun-houſe at Chelſea, ſome temporary ſtables being raiſed upon the ſpot, and the ſpectators ſtanding where they pleaſed.

The great favourite of the company,

next to himſelf, was a beautiful black horſe; the fineſt animal I ever ſaw. Whenever Johnſon wanted him, he gave three ſmacks of his whip, and the docile creature, coming out of his ſtable, ſtood by his ſide. He then ran about the ring till another ſound of the whip brought him again to his maſter. In one unlucky round he diſobeyed, and his maſter's whip often ſmacked in vain. When at length he ſtopped, Johnſon, by a violent blow between the ears, felled him to the ground, and the creature lay for ſome minutes as if expiring. Mr. Burke broke from the circle, ran directly up to Johnſon, and exclaiming, "You ſcoundrel, I have a mind to knock you down;" would, in my opinion, have done ſo, if Mr. Netterville had not reached him, and interpoſed. Johnſon had then leiſure to make what apology he could, and ſo the matter ended; but I ſhall never forget the impreſſion of awe and admiration made upon myſelf and others by the ſolemn paſſion with which Mr. Burke uttered this otherwiſe coarſe reproof. Though the circle was immediately broken, all kept a reſpectful diſtance. Perhaps this was the firſt time he ever produced *an effect upon an audience*. You muſt excuſe me for comparing great things with ſmall, but when I firſt heard him in the Houſe of Commons, pouring out indignation againſt cruelty and corruption, I was reminded, after an interval of many years, of the CHAMPION *of the poor black horſe!*

Yours, J. W.

To this anecdote may be added the following particulars:

Johnſon being at Derby, in one of his excurſions, married the daughter of Alderman Howe, who then kept one of the principal inns there; and ſucceeded him in his buſineſs. He conducted himſelf ſo as to be well eſteemed by the Gentlemen of the county, and his black horſe, which he ſtill kept, was one of the favourites of the *Vernon Hunt*, then probably the firſt in England. A feat performed by him and his horſe may, perhaps, be worth remembering.

The Hunt were taking leave of Lord Vernon, one day, by the ſide of the Ha! Ha! when his Lordſhip told Johnſon it was extraordinary that he never had been tempted in the courſe of any day to do more, as a horſeman, that all the members of the hunt could do.—"Well, my Lord," ſaid he, "what would you with me to do?" "I am not to chuſe," ſaid his Lordſhip, "but ſurely you can do ſomething more than others."—"I will go over that Ha! Ha! my Lord."—"So can others, Johnſon, myſelf for one."—"But I, my Lord," ſaid he, "will go over it in a way in which your Lordſhip cannot."

He rode his black horſe up to the brink, and, as he ſtopped, laid his hands upon the pommel of the ſaddle, and ſprung from that poſture clear over the Ha! Ha! The Hunt applauded, but the performance was not over. He was ſomething ſhook by the fall, and did not immediately riſe; the horſe looked at him attentively all the while, and, when he had got out of the way, followed him over, ran up to him, and ſtood by his ſide till he mounted.

Was not ſuch a horſe worthy of the emotion which Mr. Burke felt for him?

CURIOUS PARTICULARS LITTLE KNOWN.

BULSTRODE HOUSE, the preſent country reſidence of his Grace the Duke of Portland, had the firſt ſtone of its foundation laid by *Praiſe God Barebones*, the well-known Fanatic, who was a Member of one of Cromwell's Parliaments; it many years afterwards was inhabited by the infamous Judge Jefferies.

The old ornamented tapeſtry which hangs over the judicial ſeat of the Court of Exchequer, was originally a covering to the teſter of one of Queen Elizabeth's ſtate beds, and ſold by one of the domeſtics of the palace at that time to the upholſterer then fitting up that Court.

The north wing of a building, within two houſes of that which was, about twenty years ago, inhabited by the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, at the bottom of George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, was formerly a private chapel belonging to the infamous Judge Jefferies, and has been ſince uſed as a chapel of eaſe to ſeveral of the inhabitants of Weſtminſter.

THE

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND *LITERARY JOURNAL*, FOR MAY 1802.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

An Account of a Geographical and Aſtronomical Expedition to the Northern Parts of Ruſſia, for aſcertaining the Degrees of Latitude and Longitude, of the Mouth of the River Kovima, of the whole Coaſt of the Tſchutſki to Eaſt Cape, and of the Iſlands in the Eaſtern Ocean, ſtretching to the American Coaſt. Performed by Command of her Imperial Majeſty Catherine the Second, Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, by Commodore Joſeph Billings, in the Years 1785, &c. to 1794. The Whole narrated from the original Papers, by Martin Sauer, Secretary to the Expedition.

THE title of this work, ſuperficially viewed as an advertiſement, ſeems to promiſe only ſcientific information and gratifying curioſity for the profeſſors and amateurs of Geography and Aſtronomy; and in that light it might be diſregarded by general readers, if we did not aſſure them at the outſet of our intended copious review of its contents, that its merits are not confined to thoſe learned ſciences, but extend to accurate deſcriptions of cities and towns, coaſts, rivers, &c. of parts of the globe little known or frequented, together with the natural hiſtory, commerce, manners and cuſtoms, and perſons, of the inhabitants; from which outline, it may well be conjectured, that novelty, inſtruction, and entertainment, pervades the whole narrative. The documents from which the volume has been compiled are—the Author's notes, made during his *travels*, and faithfully tranſcribed from the originals, which he was frequently under the neceſſity to put down, as events occurred, on ſmall pieces of paper—the journal of the *voyages*, written for Captain Billings, and copied from the ſhip's journal kept by the Maſter and his Mates—the inſtructions of her Imperial Majeſty delivered to that Commander, from the Admiralty College at St. Peterſburgh. Theſe, and ſundry other articles of an explanatory nature, are judiciouſly arranged; we ſuppoſe by ſome intelligent and experienced Engliſh editor, the Author appearing by his name, to be a foreigner, who muſt have required ſuch aſſiſtance.

A new Chart of the Strait between Aſia and America, with the Coaſt of the Tſchutſki, laid down from aſtronomical obſervations made in the Icy Sea, drawn by Mr. Arrowſmith, precedes the account of the expedition, being an eſſential guide and companion to the reader, and *fifteen* elegant engravings, illuſtrative of various ſcenes and ſubjects, embelliſh this extenſive work, compriſed in twenty-two Chapters, beſides an Appendix. Of the principal contents we ſhall endeavour to convey a ſatisfactory idea, which, together with ſome intereſting extracts, we hope, may prove ſtrong recommendations of the whole performance.

The departure of the whole party from St. Peterſburgh, with the occurrences on the way to the city of *Irkutſk*, are the ſubjects of the firſt Chapter, in which the following particulars demand particular notice, as they ſhew the manner in which the expedition was put in activity.

"Early in the month of September 1785, Lieutenant Saretſheff, a Ruſſian, was diſpatched direct to *Ochotſk*, with our ſhip-builder and his aſſiſtant, to ſelect and fell proper trees for conſtructing two ſhips, according to a plan of Mr. Lamb Yeames, ſhip-builder, in which he had conſidered the beſt means

of

of accommodating the Officers and crews. The injunctions laid on Captain Billings to explore the rivers and the inland country of *Siberia* prevented our going by ſea from Peterſburgh; beſides, the ſhips were to remain as tranſport veſſels or armed cruiſers in thoſe ſeas. The whole party was ſent off in ſmall detachments by the middle of October, and arrived at the city of *Kazan* in good health and ſpirits on the 22d of December: on their way hither, they paſſed through a town called *Paulova*, containing about 2500 houſes, ſome few very elegantly built of brick, and five churches. This may be conſidered as the Birmingham of Ruſſia, *and is, with all its inhabitants, the private property of Count Sheremetoff.* The people are all manufacturers and traders, have an immenſe number of well-built veſſels, and carry on a very extenſive trade in the Caſpian Sea. From Kazan, they were diſpatched in the following manner:

1ſt Party,	31ſt December,	6 ſledges.
2d	2d January,	6 ditto.
3d	4th ditto,	6 ditto.
4th	7th ditto,	6 ditto.

with orders to make the beſt of their way to Irkutſk. Every town at which they ſtopped on their journey is deſcribed, and a ſummary account is given of the inhabitants of Siberia. "They are farmers, graziers, and carriers, and have a famous breed of horned cattle, with which, as well as with butter, they ſupply all the northern and eaſtern diſtricts of the empire. The Siberians throughout are more induſtrious and independent than any other Ruſſian peaſants, live more comfortably, and drink home-brewed beer in addition to quaſs. The women are remarkably clean; and I never entered any houſe in travelling, night or day, but I found them ſpinning flax. I have frequently aſked them, why they worked all night, and always received one general anſwer, that the days were ſhort. Inſtead of candles, they burn laths of birch-wood, a portable ſtick about five feet high, with a foot to it, ſerves as their candleſtick, three nails are driven into the top, forming a triangle; the lath is ſtuck between the nails obliquely, and burns about four or five minutes.

On their arrival at Irkutſk, the capital of Siberia, the number of hands was increaſed; they were ſupplied with proviſions, tools, and implements of artificers, as well for uſe as for preſents, and to trade with the ſavages on the coaſts, and in the iſlands they were to viſit, or to diſcover: the allowance of ſtores, &c. was computed, with clothing from head to foot, to be for three hundred men for five years, beſides every the moſt trifling commodity neceſſary for each individual officer; and the whole was to be ſecurely packed in this city, ſo as to be ſafely tranſported by water and land upwards of four thouſand *verſts*. The packages were in boxes, covered with canvas, pitched all over, and ſewn up in ſoal leather, to prevent water from ſpoiling the contents in time of rain, and in fording of rivers. The leather was ultimately deſigned for ſhoes and boots. As the contents of no package was allowed to exceed ninety pounds Engliſh weight, for the facility of putting them on pack-horſes, their number amounted to 2600, excluſive of ſail-cloth, cordage, &c. The progreſs of their journey from *Irkutſk* to *Ochotſk*, with deſcriptions of the towns, villages, rivers, and mountains, on their paſſage, occupy the ſecond and third Chapters; and the length of the journey may be eſtimated by the time employed in performing it without any delay. They departed from *Irkutſk* the 15th of May, and did not arrive at *Ochotſk* till the 3d of July. At this appointed rendezvous they found Lieutenant Saretſheff, who informed them, that he could not find timber fit for ſhip-building nearer than ſeventy verſts up the river Ochot; and that he had ſent the ſhip-builders with forty ſeven hired and government men to ſelect and fell proper trees as near the river ſide as poſſible. This delay afforded an opportunity for recreation, and at the beginning of the fourth Chapter we find an entertaining relation of a duck chaſe at ſea, in which, beſides our travellers, men, women, and children, were engaged: the poor birds were driven by the people in canoes out at ſea, by the flowing tide, into the bay, and being ſurrounded by two hundred canoes drawn up in the form of a creſcent, they were forced into ſhoal water, to prevent their eſcape by diving, and then knocked on the head, or caught in nets; the number deſtroyed at this time was upwards of 6500. They are called *Turpans*, are as large as the common tame

tame duck, but taſte fiſhy, and are beſt ſalted and ſmoke-dried. A beautiful view of the port and part of the city decorates this part of the general narrative.

The city of Ochotſk contains about one hundred and thirty miſerable wooden houſes, a church, ſeveral rotten ſtore-houſes, and a double row of ſhops, badly ſtocked with handkerchiefs, ſilks, cloth, leather, very bad trinkets, and hams, butter, flour, rice, &c. The air is unwholeſome in the extreme, as fogs, miſts, and chilling winds, conſtantly prevail, which ſo much affect the products of the earth, that nothing grows within five verſts of the ſea. The inhabitants, except two prieſts, and the officers of the courts of juſtice, conſiſt of ſailors, coſſacks, and their families, the moſt drunken ſet our traveller ever ſaw; but, even in their exceſſes, preſerving the national commendable characteriſtic of all the ſubjects of the Ruſſian empire, viz. of being obedient, and never inſulting their ſuperiors. Fiſh is their chief food, particularly ſalmon, of which they have a great glut in the rivers towards the end of June, when one perſon, with three nets, catches, in the courſe of a tide, from *eight* to *twelve* hundred. When fiſhing is over, they ſit down on the beach, ſplit the fiſh, and hang them up to dry for the winter's ſtock for themſelves and their dogs, whom they uſe for drawing the ſledges; and each houſeholder, on an average, keeps twenty.

This ſtore of proviſion is abſolutely neceſſary, for every ſpring is a time of ſcarcity, when the dogs become ſo ravenous, that they ſometimes deſtroy one another; and the firſt horſes that arrive are generally torn to pieces.

From Ochotſk Captain Billings and his party proceeded, on the 3d of Auguſt, to the banks of Mundukan, a branch of the river Orchot, where they cut ſome timber for ſhip-building in a grove of ſizeable larch trees. On the 7th, they forded the Orchot, and arrived at the diſcharge of the river Ark, among the ſummer habitations of the *Tungooſe*, who treated them with berries, and their women entertained them with a dance.

The Captain, deſirous of getting on with all poſſible expedition, obtained from theſe people twenty-two reindeer; and the deſcription of the mode of travelling of theſe animals, and a picturéſque view of the country, of our Author mounted on a rein deer, of a Tungooſe man and boy, of their tents, and manner of drying their ſalmon, render the fifth Chapter uncommonly intereſting and curious—we have alſo a view of the town of *Zaſhiverſk*, ſituated, according to our Author's computation, 66. 30. North latitude, and 142. 10. longitude Eaſt from Greenwich; the mountains that embay this little town bear a ſtriking reſemblance to the Alps of Savoy and the mountains of Swiſſerland; but there is a melancholy difference in the climates; for, at this Ruſſian town, "the ſun is only viſible three hours and a half in the months of September and October, and from the 12th of November till the 6th of January, old ſtile, it is hid, and the place is enveloped in night. On the 28th of September, the Author arrived at *Virchni Kovima*, and the thermometer was then 18 degrees below the freezing point of Reaumur, and all the rivers frozen over ſufficiently to ſupport horſes. With the month of November the weather came in almoſt inſufferably cold, the thermometer indicated from 32 to 37, and even 41, degrees below o of Reaumur, mercury proved of no uſe in meaſuring the degrees of cold beyond 32 $\frac{1}{2}$°; but the ſpirit thermometer of Morgan never froze; and with that our Author inſerts thermometical remarks for eight days.

As the whole party, called by our Author "the Command," remained in this diſmal place for the purpoſe of building two veſſels, and a Ruſſian boat called a *Baidar*, and could not ſtir from it till the froſt broke up, we ſhall cloſe our preſent review of this valuable work with ſome anecdotes and remarks of the Author during his abode in this dreary region.

"The effects of the cold are wonderful. Upon coming out of a warm room, it is abſolutely neceſſary to breathe through a handkerchief; and you find yourſelf immediately ſurrounded by an atmoſphere, ariſing from the breath and the heat of the body, which incloſes you in a miſt, and conſiſts of ſmall nodules of ice. Breathing cauſes a noiſe like the tearing of coarſe paper, or the breaking of thin twigs, and the expired breath is immediately condenſed in the fine ſubſtance mentioned above. The northern lights are conſtant, and very brilliant; they ſeem cloſe to you, and you

may

may ſometimes hear them ſhoot along: they aſſume a diverſity of ſhapes; and the Tungooſe ſay, that they are ſpirits at variance fighting in the air.

"Towards the end of the year, the cold increaſed to 43 degrees, which froze our Aſtracan brandy. By Chriſtmas, we had the keel laid of a veſſel of fifty feet, and reſolved upon building another of 30 feet. Our working hands were increaſed by ſixteen Coſſacks from *Neizſhni Kovima*, ſent by the Commander of that place making the number ninety-four, excluſive of Officers. The poor horſes employed in dragging timber from the woods, exhibited ſuch a picture of miſery, as, perhaps, never before exiſted; they were fed with bruſh-wood and the tops of willows, having neither graſs nor hay; they ſeldom worked longer than a fortnight, then tired and died.

"Our only happineſs was derived from general harmony among ourſelves, and a reſolution to overcome every difficulty, to ſecure the means of leaving this worſt of all places in the world as ſoon as the ice of the rivers ſhould break up, and afford us a paſſage. Animated by this ſpirit, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the weather, every thing went on with amazing ſucceſs. Our joy was increaſed by obtaining for the Chriſtmas holidays a ſupply of meat from ſome Yakut Chiefs who viſited us; and it was doubled towards the cloſe of the year by a proſpect of better times.

"A man who rolls in affluence, and knows neither care nor ſorrows, can hardly feel for thoſe of others, and is of all people in the world, the leaſt qualified for pious deeds. Let him but viſit theſe regions of want and miſery, his riches will prove an eyeſore, and he will be taught the pleaſure and advantage of prayer. Let the advocate for the rights of man come here to enjoy them; for this is the land of liberty and equality! Nor will the Directory of the Great Nation *, with all their great Generals, ever poſſeſs it in perfection, until they have reduced their country to the independent ſtate of this part of the globe, where a man ſees and feels that he is a man merely, and that he can no longer exiſt than while he can himſelf procure the means of ſupport.

"Our diſtreſs, and hopes of relief from the mercy of heaven, led us one and all to devotion, on the firſt day of January 1787; and never was a faſt-day in England more devoutly paſſed in prayer for plenty, for there never exiſted there, nor ever will, I hope, ſuch a ſcarcity. M.

(To be continued in our next.)

An Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain By Henry Thornton, Eſq. M. P. 8vo.

(*Concluded from Page* 282.)

We reſume, with pleaſure, a final inveſtigation of the commercial and financial principles advanced in the remaining Chapters of this critical analyſis of a ſubject imperfectly underſtood by the Public at large, though its intereſts are deeply involved in a true conception of its nature and effects; and a miſrepreſentation of both or either of them may be productive of national evils of the firſt magnitude.

In our former Review we noticed the importance of placing an entire confidence in the ſolidity of the Bank, as the chief pillar of the public credit of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and which public credit has been the ſource of our national proſperity, has ſupplied Government with the means of maintaining a naval force ſuperior to that of any other country, and a numerous army, whereby the independence and honour of the Britiſh empire has been repeatedly preſerved; its powerful enemies have been repelled and ſubdued in ſucceſſive wars; and her commerce has been extended to all parts of the habitable globe.

The rectitude and wiſdom of the adminiſtration of this admirable national inſtitution, is an additional ground of confidence, as the conduct of the Directors is of the firſt conſequence to the mercantile claſſes of the community, who depend, in a certain degree, on the pecuniary aſſiſtance they receive by diſcounting their foreign and domeſtic bills of exchange; and to the

* Written before the Conſular Government took place.

Public at large, during the exiſtence of a law which places Bank notes upon the ſame footing as the current coin of the kingdom; and it is under theſe circumſtances that our Author's Treatiſe appears to us to be not only a very uſeful, but a well-timed publication. And it ought to be remembered with gratitude, by all whom it has or may concern that from the date of the inſtitution of the Bank of England to the preſent time (upwards of a century), no material complaint has been made of its management; which, contraſted with that of ſimilar eſtabliſhments within the ſame period, merits the higheſt commendation.

A principal cauſe of this pre-eminence we ſhall ſtate, in Mr. Thornton's own words, as an additional ground of confidence in the Bank of England.—"It is a circumſtance of importance in many reſpects, that the numerous proprietors who chooſe the Directors, and have the power of controlling them (a power of which they have prudently forborne to make any frequent uſe), are men whoſe general ſtake in the country far exceeds that particular one which they have in the ſtock of the Company. They are men, therefore, who feel themſelves to be moſt deeply intereſted not merely in the increaſe of the dividends, or in the maintenance of the credit of the Bank of England, but in the ſupport of commercial as well as of public credit in general. There is, indeed, both among them, and among the whole commercial world, who make ſo large a portion of this country, a remarkable determination to ſuſtain credit, and eſpecially the credit of the Bank; and this general agreement to ſupport the Bank is one of the pillars of its ſtrength, and one pledge of its ſafety. The Proprietors of it themſelves are not likely to approve of any dangerous extenſion even of their own paper; both they and the Directors know the importance of confining the Bank paper, generally ſpeaking, within its accuſtomed limits, and muſt neceſſarily be ſuppoſed to prefer its credit, and the paper credit of the nation, to the comparatively trifling conſideration of a ſmall increaſe of their own dividends: an increaſe which would prove deluſory, if it ſhould ariſe from that extravagant iſſue of Bank notes which would have the effect of depreciating all the circulating medium of the country, ſince it would thus raiſe upon the Proprietors of Bank ſtock, as well as on others, the price of all the articles of life. While the Proprietors and Directors of the Bank have thus an intereſt, on the one hand, in limiting the quantity of paper iſſued, they are alſo naturally anxious, on the other, in common with the whole commercial world, to give the utmoſt poſſible credit to it; and although an opinion ſhould prevail, even to ſome extent, among perſons out of buſineſs, that the appearance of *gold* is the only teſt of wealth, and that the abſence of it, however temporary, implies great danger to the country, the mercantile intereſt, and in particular the Bank Proprietors, the bankers, and the traders of London, by whoſe tranſactions the value of the London paper is upheld, may be conſidered as combined in the ſupport of a juſter ſentiment. The Bank itſelf is known to have experienced, at former times (as appears by the evidence of the Directors given to Parliament), very great fluctuations in *caſh*; and, in one period of returning peace and proſperity, a reduction of it below that which took place at the time of the late ſuſpenſion of its caſh payments: the amount of gold in the Bank, at any one particular era, is, perhaps, therefore, on the ground of this experience, not now conſidered by the commercial world as having all that importance which was given to it when the affairs of the Bank were involved in greater myſtery. It is perfectly well underſtood among all commercial men, that gold coin is not an article in which all payments (though it is ſo promiſed) are at any time intended really to be made; that no fund ever was, or can be, provided by the Bank, which ſhall be ſufficient for ſuch a purpoſe; and that *gold coin* is to be viewed chiefly as a ſtandard by which all bills and paper-money ſhould have their value regulated as exactly as poſſible; and that the main, and indeed the only, point is, to take all reaſonable care that money ſhall in fact ſerve as that ſtandard."

It is allowed, however, by this able writer, and experienced merchant, that a great ſcarcity of the current gold coin of the kingdom is attended with many inconveniencies, and, if long continued, may be productive of ſerious evils; and from this reaſoning may be deduced the pernicious conſequences of engaging in ſubſidies to

Foreign

Foreign Powers, which are to be paid with our gold coin; alliances ſo obtained are purchaſed at too dear a rate; and it plainly appears, that the impolitic loan and ſubſidy to the Emperor of Germany drew too great a quantity of gold out of the country.

We are now to paſs in review a queſtion which has long agitated the public mind, and ſtill remains undecided: a difference of opinion prevailing upon the ſubject among mercantile men, and in Parliament, which makes it doubtful whether any legiſlative meaſure will take place reſpecting it, or any alteration in the internal circulation of private paper, and ſuch we muſt conſider all Country Bank notes, for no paper but Bank of England notes, and Government bills, can or ought to be conſidered as public paper, or, in other words, as paper money.

Much new and intereſting information is given reſpecting the advantages and diſadvantages of Country Banks, in Chapter VII.; and we think both ſides of the queſtion—Whether they are beneficial or prejudicial to public credit?—are candidly ſtated; but in our humble opinion one great diſadvantage is omitted, which is of ſufficient weight to determine the Directors and Proprietors of the Bank of England, and the Public, to petition Parliament for redreſs of the grievance. It ſhall be pointed out ſubſequent to Mr. Thornton's ſtatements.

"The Country Banks in Great Britain appear to have amounted, in the year 1797, to *three hundred and fifty-three*; in 1799, to *three hundred and ſixty ſix*; and in 1800, to *three hundred and eighty ſix*. The practice of iſſuing notes payable to bearer on demand became very common a few years antecedent to the war juſt terminated. Confidence was then high, the number of traders in the country had been greatly multiplied, the income and expenditure of individuals were much increaſed, and every branch, therefore, of the banking buſineſs had naturally enlarged itſelf. Some addition had been made to the number of London Bankers; and a few of theſe took forward and active meaſures to encourage the formation even of very ſmall banks in the country, with a view to the benefit expected from a connection with them. In many of our great towns, a fair opening was afforded for the erection of additional Banks. Theſe new eſtabliſhments having taken place, various country traders, who had before made uſe of their own correſpondents in London, fell into the practice of tranſacting their buſineſs with the metropolis through the medium of the Country Banker with whom they kept cash."

After this brief hiſtory of the eſtabliſhment of our numerous Country Banks, our Author proceeds to enumerate the principal benefits, as well as inconveniencies, of them—and firſt of the benefits. "They have afforded an accommodation to many deſcriptions of perſons; but more eſpecially to thoſe who are engaged in commerce.

"Country Banks are alſo uſeful, by furniſhing to many perſons the means of laying out at intereſt, and in a ſafe manner *. Thoſe Banks in particular, which give intereſt notes for very ſmall ſums, afford to the middling and lower claſſes of people an encouragement to begin to lay up property, and thus to make proviſion for ſickneſs or old age." For ample elucidations under this head, ſee pages 164 to 166.

"Country Banks alſo, as well as the Bank of England, have been highly beneficial, by adding, through the iſſue of their paper, to the productive capital of the country. By this acceſſion, our manufactures, unqueſtionably, have been very much extended, our foreign trade has enlarged itſelf, and the landed intereſt of the country has had a ſhare of the benefit." The common charge which is brought againſt Country Banks, of having raiſed up a fictitious capital in the country, is ably refuted; and it is ſhewn, p. 169, that large loans to farmers have added to the general ſupply of grain, and, by doing ſo, have contributed to prevent a riſe in its price. To the want of a larger ſurplus ſtock at the end of the years 1799 and 1800 is to be aſcribed, in a great degree, the ſubſequent high price of proviſions. The tendency, therefore, of Country Bank paper to increaſe generally the ſtock of grain in the hands of the farmer is to be ranked among the advantages of Country Banks." See p. 170. Finally, "the public has, ſince the late additional ſtamp tax on bills and notes, become a very conſiderable

* The failure of ſome capital country banks ſeems here to have been forgotten.

ſharer in the profits of the Country Bankers' buſineſs."

Some very ſolid objections, however, may be urged againſt the ſyſtem of banking in the country. The firſt, which our Author admits, is, the tendency of Country Banks to produce, occaſionally, that general failure of paper credit, and with it that derangement and ſuſpenſion of commerce, as well as intermiſſion of manufacturing labour, which he had before explained. "Country Bank notes, and eſpecially the ſmaller ones, circulate, in a great meaſure, among people out of trade, and paſs occaſionally into the hands of perſons of the lower claſs; a great proportion, therefore, of the holders of them have few means of judging of the comparative credit of the ſeveral iſſuers, and are commonly almoſt as ready to take the paper of any one houſe calling itſelf a bank as that of another. A certain degree of currency being thus given to inferior paper, even the man who doubts the ultimate ſolvency of the iſſuer is diſpoſed to take it; for the time he intends to detain it is very ſhort, and his reſponſibility will ceaſe almoſt as ſoon as he ſhall have parted with it." This argument is further purſued p. 173, and a moſt capital evil is annexed, which alone overbalances the benefits. "The Country Banker, in caſe of an alarm, turns a part of the Government ſecurities, bills of exchange, or other property, which he has in London, into Bank of England notes, and thoſe into money; and thus diſcharges many of his own circulating notes, as well as enlarges the fund of gold in his coffers. The Bank of England has, therefore, to ſupply theſe occaſional wants of the Country Banker; and in order to be fully prepared to do this, it has, ordinarily, to keep a quantity of gold equal to that of the notes liable to be extinguiſhed, as well as a quantity which ſhall ſatisfy the other extraordinary demands which may be made at the ſame ſeaſon of conſternation, either by banking houſes or by individuals. Thus the Country Banker by no means bears his own burthen, while the Bank of England ſuſtains a burthen which is not its own, and which we may naturally ſuppoſe that it does not very cheerfully endure." We find by a note to p. 174, that the Bank was under a neceſſity, at the time of the diſtreſs in 1793, to refuſe to diſcount bills for ſome great and opulent Country Banks.

"Country Bank paper has a tendency to produce a general failure of paper credit; and the generoſity of the Bank of England, by extending its diſcounts in a greater degree than heretofore, is the only remedy to avert this threatened calamity."

"Another evil attending the preſent banking ſyſtem in the country is the following: the multiplication of Country Banks iſſuing ſmall notes on demand, by occaſioning a great and permanent diminution in our circulating coin, ſerves to increaſe the danger, leſt the ſtandard by which the value of our paper is intended to be at all times regulated ſhould occaſionally not be maintained.

"The poſſeſſion, in ordinary times, of a very conſiderable quantity of gold coin, either in the Bank of England or in general circulation, or both, ſeems neceſſary for our complete ſecurity in this reſpect. The ſubſtitution of Country Bank notes for gold coin tends to leſſen that ſecurity." All the above general principles, both for and againſt Country Banks, and the aſtoniſhing multiplication of them, are explained, enlarged upon, and ſupported by convincing arguments, in the above-mentioned Chapter.

The writer of this review, with becoming diffidence, ſubmits another evil to the conſideration of Mr. Thornton, in the hope, that either in a future edition, or in a ſupplement to the preſent, he will throw a better light upon the ſubject, for public ſatisfaction.

For upwards of *fifteen years* paſt (if he is rightly informed), Bank of England *Poſt Bills* have not been current, and he is led to imagine, either that they are no longer iſſued by the Bank, or that their circulation has been impeded by ſome extraordinary cauſe; the firſt caſe he cannot think probable, as they were very uſeful to travellers through the kingdom, and to perſons viſiting different parts of it, on various occaſions, and returning to their reſidence in the metropolis; and being payable not to *bearer*, but to *order* at *ſeven days ſight*, they were a convenient ſecure property *unindorſed* in the hands of the proprietor, and readily convertible into money. How then are we to account for the diſuſe of them? The writer will explain the matter, in an

occurrence which took place with reſpect to himſelf in 1787. In conſequence of ſome literary concerns with a country gentleman in the neighbourhood of one of the principal cities of England, he received a draft for fifty pounds on the Gentleman's Banker, a capital bank at ———, and on preſenting it for payment, he was aſked the cuſtomary queſtion, "How he would have it?" Being on the point of ſetting out for London, he replied, ten pounds in caſh, and the reſt in *Bank Poſt Bills*. He was then told, that they did not deal in ſuch paper. The alternative was, either to take the remainder in caſh, and run the riſk of highway robbers, or to receive the Banker's bill on their correſpondents, Bankers in London, at *twenty one days* after date; for this accommodation, the Country Bank, for forty pounds payable on *demand* by the Gentleman's draft, required 1s. 6d. which the writer paid; and on his arrival in London, as he reſided at the extremity of the Weſt end, and the Bankers in Cornhill, he requeſted them, as he was perſonally known to them, on preſenting the country bill for acceptance, to diſcount it, for which he paid 1s.: thus 2s. 6d. were the profits to the Bankers in this tranſaction, that might have been ſaved by the uſe of Bank Poſt Bills; and the Bank of England would have had the advantage, not only of the circulation of their paper, but from its great ſecurity, of its remaining a conſiderable time, as is the caſe with common Bank notes, in a courſe of circulation before they returned to the Bank for payment.

There are ſeveral other ſubjects highly intereſting to the community in this tract, which deſerve particular attention, ſuch as the clandeſtine and traitorous means of conveying gold coin out of the kingdom, contrary to law, the melting it down, and recoining it on the Continent, &c. We therefore take our leave, with repeating our recommendation of the whole.

M.

Review of the Statutes and Ordinances of Aſſize, which have been eſtabliſhed in England, from the Fourth Year of King John, 1202, to the Thirty-Seventh of his preſent Majeſty. By G. Atwood, Eſq. F. R. S. 4to.

RESEARCHES into the records of remote times are occaſionally productive of uſeful information for the benefit of the exiſting generation; and no ſtronger proof can be given of the truth of this remark, than that which is exhibited in the curious collection of authentic documents now before us, relative to the aſſize of bread, a ſubject of univerſal concern, and well worthy of the pen of a Fellow of the Royal Society. It is likewiſe one of thoſe few publications that muſt explain itſelf to be thoroughly underſtood; in ſhort, it is a Review, which cannot be properly reviewed, and of which we can, therefore, only trace an outline, to induce a general attention to its uſeful contents.

The firſt imperfect regulation of aſſize, fixing the price of bread, was eſtabliſhed by proclamation in the fourth year of the reign of King John, and it continued in force upwards of ſixty years, when it was ſuperſeded by an Act of Parliament in the 51ſt year of the reign of Henry III. in A. D. 1266. "The beneficial proviſions of this ſtatute in a practical view, and the advantages the Public derived from it, ſufficiently appear from the long period of time in which it continued to regulate the prices of bread, during great viciſſitudes of plenty and ſcarcity: affording a proportion of profit which the baker was well contented to accept, and the conſumer paid without murmur or complaint. From the earlieſt eſtabliſhment of an aſſize, it appears to have been intended, that the compenſation to the baker for expences and profit ſhould conſiſt partly in a ſum of money, and partly in a certain portion of corn or bread; and on a ſimilar principle, the baker's allowances and profits have been granted by all the ſubſequent ſtatutes and ordinances of aſſize—An inveſtigation of the amount of theſe allowances at different periods, and of the alterations therein; alſo in the mode of payment, with aſſize tables, and various computations and calculations reſpecting them under ſucceſſive reigns to the 37th of his preſent Majeſty, ſupply the Author with very curious and intereſting materials. For inſtance, in the ſtatute of Henry III. the ſeveral expences to be incurred,

and

and to be allowed to the baker for baking a quarter of wheat, are expreſsly mentioned, namely, "for three ſervants, one penny half-penny; for two lads, one half-penny; amounting in the whole to ſeven-pence farthing, the money allowance; and this was progreſſively augmented; in the reign of Edward I. it had increaſed to 1s. 1d. which allowance together with 13l. *per cent.* continued on the price of the corn, and the value of the bran, or refuſe of the flour, was conſidered as a ſufficient profit. In the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. the money allowance was 6s. in cities, and 4s. in country towns and villages. By the 8th of Queen Anne, 12s. is allowed for charges of baking a quarter of wheat and profit thereon, and the 13l. on 100l. worth of corn was continued, but without being noticed in any ſubſequent Act; it is therefore called a *latent* profit.

"By the ſtatute of the 51ſt Henry III. it is enacted, that when wheat ſhall ſell for *one ſhilling* a quarter, the *farthing loaf* of *waſtel* (the fineſt white) bread ſhall weigh 6 lb. 8 ounces Troy; 48 ſuch loaves to be the weight of bread to be ſold for one ſhilling or 12d. the price of a quarter of wheat. The progreſſive increaſe of the prices will be more ſatisfactorily viewed by the readers of this tract, if they compare them with the progreſſive increaſe of the value of money, ſtated in another curious publication, entitled *Thoughts upon a new Coinage of Silver, by a Banker*, printed for J. Sewell, 1798, in which we find that fine ſilver at 1s. 8d. the current price of an ounce, would pay a labourer's wages for a week, or would buy a ſheep. Wheat then at 7s. 2d. the quarter ſhould be 1l. 1s. 6d. the proportionable value, ſilver being rated at 5s. 2d. per ounce.

In the before mentioned times, the baker was his own mealman, bought his corn at the markets, and ſent it to the mills to be ground; conſequently his trouble and his expences in keeping a greater number of ſervants were greater in proportion than ſince the two buſineſſes have been ſeparated. The diſproportions, extravagant high prices of bread combined with other cauſes, are clearly proved to have ariſen from the eſtabliſhment of mealmen; yet Mr. Atwood fairly ſtates the conveniences and partial advantages the public has derived from the intervention of this modern race of dealers in corn. On the whole, however, it is a ſerious evil, "that *flour* is not manufactured at ſo little expence to the public by the mealman as it was formerly by the baker—that whatever price flour bears in the market, the baker muſt purchaſe it, or ſuffer inconvenience and loſs from the interruption of his buſineſs—and laſtly, that the aſſize of bread is neceſſarily fixed by the price of flour inſtead of wheat, as formerly, eſpecially as flour has borne a price at market beyond its due proportion, inſtead of a diminution, which ought to have been the caſe, when it became the ſole buſineſs of the mealman to furniſh it, and a more abundant ſupply might have been reaſonably expected. See the convincing arguments on this important point, pages 17 and 18.

From the Appendix, all the Statutes, Tables of Aſſize, &c. to 37th of George III. we have taken the liberty to copy as a *finale* the following curious table.

Anno 1495, 12th of Henry VIIth.

The baker was allowed for baking a quarter of wheat,

	s.	d.
For furnace and wood	0	6
The miller	0	4
Two journeymen and two apprentices	0	4
Salt, yeaſt, candle, and ſack-bands	0	2
Himſelf, his wife, his dog and cat	0	7
In all	2	0

M.

The Report of the Committee for conducting the Experiments of the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture. 4to. 10s. 6d. Sewell.

THE perfection of Naval Architecture depends on two principal theories, viz. the ſtability of floating bodies, and that of the reſiſtance of fluids. The firſt being founded on the laws of the equilibrium of bodies, has been ſubmitted to calculation, and in the works of the learned Mr. Atwood has received the moſt ample inveſtigation; fully comprehending whatever is uſeful or curious on the ſubject; by knowing the form, the weight, and diſtribution, of the contents

tents of a ſhip, its ſtability may be eaſily aſcertained. This is by no means the caſe in reference to the reſiſtance of the fluid. Mathematicians of the firſt reputation have admitted, as a general principle, that the reſiſtance of a plane ſurface moving through a determined fluid was proportioned to the ſquare of the ſine of the angle of incidence, and that conſequently the reſiſtance to the ſhip was equal to the ſum of all the reſiſtances each particular part of the ſurface of the bow would ſuſtain if it was ſeparately expoſed to the fluid: but when theſe principles were ſubmitted to the teſt of experience, they were found entirely deficient, and that error was the reſult of their application to practice. In the year 1778, the French Academy of Sciences was directed to undertake a courſe of experiments to obtain data to eſtabliſh a more correct theory, if not actually aſcertain the laws which govern this very intricate and ſubtle diſquiſition. The experiments were publiſhed by the Abbé Boſſut, and only ſerve as a number of facts to diſprove the eſtabliſhed theory, but ſubſtitute nothing general in its place.

The experiments of Chapman, the celebrated Swediſh conſtructor, have not nearly the variety of thoſe of the French Academy, though the forms of the bodies ſubmitted to trial have the advantage of approaching to the forms uſually given to ſhips, but relative to the general queſtion of the reſiſtance of fluids they do not determine any thing.

It remained for the Society for the Encouragement of Naval Architecture to give this ſubject, at once amongſt the moſt uſeful and curious that can employ the philoſopher and engineer, the attention it ſo eminently merits; with every advantage of the inveſtigation of their predeceſſors in this ſublime enquiry, with every aid of the moſt ingenious mechaniſm, and with every attention that enthuſiaſm, unbiaſſed by any other ſtimulant than philoſophic curioſity and the importance of the object, could animate the Gentlemen who were ſelected to conduct a ſeries of experiments, between nine and 10,000 in number, and during a period of between five and ſix years, with unequalled perſeverance and habitual accuracy: every variety of form, floating and immerſed, difference of velocity from one to eight miles per hour incluſive, being above double the velocity any other ſeries of experiments, we are acquainted with, ever attained, and which produce a reſult ſo novel and inſtructive; and with an attention to the effect of the form and poſition of the termination of the body (called aft-body in ſhipbuilding) relative to the foremoſt part oppoſed to the direct reſiſtance of the fluid, and finally meaſuring the reſiſtance due to the friction of a ſmooth ſurface in all theſe different velocities; form altogether the moſt complete ſeries of experiments that probably were ever executed, and which we apprehend leave nothing farther to be wiſhed for on this ſubject as data for the philoſopher or practitioner. The learned philoſopher and mathematician Dr. Hutton, and the ingenious Mr. Garnett, have ſeverally given theorems, from the reſult of the experiments, which may be conſidered as determining the laws of the reſiſtance of bodies moving through water; but as the experiments themſelves form the moſt entire analyſis of the ſubject, we muſt refer to the publication, giving it our moſt decided and unqualified approbation, earneſtly recommending its peruſal to the curioſity of ſcientific reſearch, and for the information of thoſe profeſſions moſt intereſted to have a general and detailed knowledge of the reſiſtance of fluids to bodies in motion, or of the action of fluids in motion, upon bodies at reſt.

HINTS *deſigned to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science. By John Coakley Lettſom, M. and LL.D. &c.* 3 Vols, 8vo.

Theſe volumes, without any impropriety, might be entitled *The Triumphs of Humanity*, and the Public cannot but acknowledge great obligations to the worthy collector and author for the benefit already accrued, as far as theſe Hints have been acted upon. Of the various plans deviſed for the advantage of mankind, which form the Work before us, many owe their origin to the benevolent Publiſher, and all of them have received aid from him. It has fallen to the lot of few perſons to be ſo extenſively or ſo ſubſtantially uſeful, and few perſons have more liberally employed their time and fortune to the relief of the indigent, the elevation of the deſponding, the comfort of the diſtreſſed,

diſtreſſed, the celebration of acknowledged merit, o the diſcovery of that which is concealed. No one has exhibited more candour to thoſe who are engaged in the ſame philanthropic purſuits, nor leſs of the ſpirit of rivalſhip. But from the publiſher let us attend to his work, which will remain a monument of the beneficence of an individual, at the ſame time that it confers honour on the nation at large. It contains plans for the relief of the poor, of the debtor, and of the diſeaſed. It propoſes ſchemes to prevent vice, to encourage virtue, and to ward off the inconveniences of poverty. It diſplays the advantages of new experiments in medicine, and it holds up for imitation thoſe who, like the Author, have been attentive to the wants of ſuch as require aid, or are entitled to expect relief. We have, in ſhort, read theſe volumes with great ſatisfaction, and without ſcruple recommend them to our readers' notice. In the courſe of the work are introduced, Sillhouettes or engravings of the following perſons: The Author, Count Rumford, Patrick Colquhoun, Eſq. Thomas Bernard, Eſq. James Neild, Eſq. Dr. Haygarth, William Blizard, Eſq. the Rev. Henry Cox Maſon, James Ware, Eſq. John Nichols, Eſq. the Rev. David Williams, Dr. Dale, Dr. Hawes, Dr. Cogan, Dr. Anthony Fothergill, Dr. Jenner, Dr. Woodville, Dr. Pearſon, Dr. Waterhouſe, Robert Raikes, Eſq. Dr. Sims, Dr. Hulme, and Dr. John Fothergill, beſides other plates.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture on Subjects relative to the Huſbandry and internal Improvement of the Country. Vol. III. Part I. 4to.

This volume, which exhibits a proof of the utility of the Board of Agriculture, is dedicated to the memory of the late Duke of Bedford. It contains fourteen Treatiſes on the methods of converting graſs-lands into tillage, by Sir John Sinclair, Dr. John Walker, John Dalton, Eſq. George Maxwell, Eſq. Sir Charles Middleton, Bart. the Rev. H. J. Cloſe, Mr. Thomas Davis, the Rev. Arthur Young, the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, Charles Goring, Eſq. Dr. Campbell, Dr. Wilkinſon, John Boys, Eſq. and Mr. William Greenall.

A Companion to the Medicine Cheſt; or, Plain Directions for the Employment of various Utenſils contained in it, and for the Treatment of Diſeaſes. By a Medical Practitioner. 12mo.

A medicine cheſt has been often found a dangerous inſtrument in unſkilful hands. As it will however be employed, and frequently from neceſſity, it is better that it ſhould be under ſome direction than governed by fancy or conjecture. In that point of view, the preſent Manual may be uſeful. We notwithſtanding recommend caution.

Debrett's Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland: Containing an Account of all the Peers, whether by Tenure, Summons, or Creation; their collateral Branches, Births, Marriages, and Iſſue; Family Names, and the Titles of Eldeſt Sons; a complete and alphabetical Arrangement of their Mottoes, with correct Tranſlations; Extinct, Forfeited, and Dormant Peerages; an Account of the different Orders of Knighthood in the Three Kingdoms; with a Liſt of Perſons who have received the Honour of Knighthood during the preſent Reign, &c. &c. &c. Corrected to May 12, 1802. Two Pocket Volumes.

The many additions and alterations that have of late years taken place in the Peerage, and particularly the recent union of the Kingdoms, by which the Peers of Ireland have become more intimately connected with this country, have rendered the preſent publication peculiarly uſeful; and upon a careful examination of its contents, we feel ourſelves warranted in ſaying, that it is not leſs judiciouſly executed than well-timed. In a work of ſuch a nature, abſolute perfection is ſcarcely attainable; but the Editors ſeem to have adopted the beſt means of enſuring correctneſs, by applying to the repreſentatives of the Noble Families herein noticed, for information; as in an Advertiſement they "reſpectfully acknowledge the original communications with which they have been honoured by the Nobility of the United Kingdom, which have enabled them to preſent the Public with the moſt accurate account of the Peerage hitherto extant."

The Mottoes of the Peers are newly and neatly tranſlated; and on that of the Duke of Leinſter we find the following remark: "The words *Crom a boo* were aboliſhed by law in Ireland, as the name of M'Gregor was legally annulled in Scotland. The title of the Act 10 H. 7. c. 20, is, "An Act for aboliſhing

abolishing these words, *Crom a boo* and *Butler-a-boo*; and it commences thus: Be it enacted, That no person or persons, of whatsoever estate, condition, or degree, do take part with any lord or gentleman, or uphold variances or comparisons in word or deed, by using those words, *Cromaboo*, or *Butleraboo*, or such like words, or otherwise, contrary to the King's laws, his crown, dignity, and peace; but to call only on St. George, or the name of his Sovereign Lord the King for the time being," &c. &c. For the remainder of the clause, with an illustration of it, we must refer to the book, not having room to continue the extract.

The list of persons knighted we do not remember to have seen given in any former work of this kind.

In the pedigree of Baroness Abercrombie, the Editors have introduced Lord Hutchinson's just and elegant tribute to the memory of the late gallant Sir Ralph.

Many of the articles, as those of the Earl of Fife, Earls Mountnorris and Macartney, Lords Auckland, Selsey, Dundas, Annesley, Calthorpe, De Dunstanville, Bolton, Minto, Northwick, Napier, Somerville, Henniker, Glenbervie, Holmes, De Blaquiere, Baronesses Abercromby, Dufferin, Crofton, &c. &c. we find much original and interesting detail.

The plates (105 in number, and comprising a Portrait of his Majesty in his Coronation Robes, an Introduction to Heraldry, the Arms of the Peers, the Orders of Knighthood, Knights of the Bath, &c, &c.) are engraven in a style superior to those which have usually been given in publications of the same nature; and we doubt not but the Editors will find in the public liberality an ample reward for the labour and attention which they appear to have bestowed.

ON THE DRY ROT IN BUILDINGS.

[*From the* CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.]

THE dry rot in wood is *a decay occasioned by a peculiar vegetable of the fungus kind*, which possesses the power of destroying the wood to which it adheres, and from which it derives its nourishment.

This vegetable originates and is propagated, like all other vegetables, from seed. The seeds, which are extremely minute in this genus of plants, are spread over its surface, or placed in cavities in its branches. They require, in order to make them vegetate, a soil and situation suitable to them. Wood rather damp is their proper soil, and stagnant air their favourite situation. And wherever they meet with such a soil and situation, they readily grow and luxuriantly flourish.

It may not indeed be an easy matter to trace, in many cases, the way by which these seeds have been introduced; but we may rest satisfied in the general law of nature, that no vegetation is propagated at a distance by any other mode; and it may be sufficient here to remark, that though, in every part of the world, wood exposed to damp has always decayed, yet there are many parts of the world where the dry rot has never been known. There are many districts in England where it has not yet appeared; but wherever it has once got a footing in a town or village, it is not unusual for it to spread in that place, till few houses remain entirely free from it. A small chip of wood, a few particles of saw dust, will convey the seeds; nay, the very tools used in removing wood decayed by it may be the means of carrying them to other places where they may find a favourable situation for growth. I have known new boards, which had stood in a yard in which the dry rot was found, decay in a few months when laid down in floors; as they brought with them the seeds of their own destruction. Superficial reasoners are often deceived, by confounding the *cause* with the *means* of its growth. They find it chiefly in damp situations, and therefore attribute its origin to damp; instead of considering the damp as only affording a favourable situation for its growth when already planted. In an unfavourable situation, the seed would perish.

In what manner it effects the destruction of timber, is not so easy to be ex-

plained. But I conceive that it acts, as the chemists speak, by decomposing the wood; *i. e.* it has the power of abstracting from it some of the elements of which it is composed, by which the cohesion of the parts is destroyed, and consequently the strength and durability of the timber. Wood is composed, in a great measure, of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen; and let any of these principles be withdrawn, let their proportion be varied, or let a new principle be introduced, and the wood is no longer what it was. The shape and outward appearance may in some degree remain, but its solidity and texture are lost.

It was necessary to give so full an account of the Dry Rot, in order to throw light upon the kind of remedies proper to be adopted for the purpose of preventing or destroying its growth.

To *prevent* it, air holes should be introduced into those cavities in a building where a stagnation of air might else occasion damp. Such are the cavities under the boards of a ground floor, or behind the wainscotting of the lower apartments. These air-holes are, however, attended with the inconvenience of rendering a room cold; unless there is a convenient mode of stopping them, when necessary. With the same view, dry cinders, or ashes, are preferable to earth as a layer under floors; as being less apt to imbibe and give out moisture.

But when the dry rot has already taken possession of a place, other remedies must be resorted to—many have been proposed. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, some years ago, proposed a premium for one which should, upon sufficient trial, have been found to be effective. They adjudged it to a Gentleman, whose process consisted in carefully removing every particle of wood which appeared to be infected by it, in completely charring or pitching the new wood used, in digging out the earth adjoining to the place where it flourished, and filling up the cavity with ashes and scales from a smith's forge, and in also making a channel or flue by which fresh air might always be admitted. Every part of this process will be seen to be judicious. With respect, however, to the last, it may be remarked, that the mere admission of air, without establishing a current, does not appear to be particularly useful. If, by any means, as by communication with a chimney, a regular current of air can be produced, the situation becomes no longer favourable to the growth of this destructive vegetable. It may be remarked, that vegetables of this class contain a large proportion of fixed air, or, as it is now termed, carbonic acid gas; and that they flourish principally in places where that kind of air is found, which is known to be wherever air has been long stagnant in damp places.

These remedies cannot, however, be all of them practised without considerable expence; I shall therefore propose one, which I can, from repeated observation during six years, pronounce to be certain, both in preventing and destroying this noxious vegetable.

Take any quantity of green vitriol, and dissolve it in an iron pot over the fire, in as little water as will be sufficient for its solution, and with this liquor, whilst very hot, rub over the infected wood with a brush, as thick as possible, two or three times. If properly done, it forms a kind of glaze upon the surface of the wood. Care must be taken of the operator's clothes, as the drops which fall upon them will corrode them.

The rationale of this process is obvious; the heat of the mixture is destructive to vegetation. I have known boiling hot water destroy the dry rot, in an early stage of its growth. But besides the effect of the heat, the corrosive nature of the application is such, that all vegetable life perishes by its contact; and as it occupies the pores of the superficial part of the wood, it not only destroys any seeds which might have made a lodgment there, but renders the wood totally unfit for ever affording any further nutriment to its growth, though the application does not appear to have any bad effect upon the wood itself. It should be remarked, that every part, both of the wood and walls also, which it has already occupied, ought most carefully to be washed with the solution, else it may be expected to break out in another part. I have seen this to be the case lately, where the joists and beams of a floor had been washed with the above mixture, but a small part of the end of the joists, which rested upon a wall, had been left untouched. In consequence of this, the rot had extended itself from these ends to the floor of an adjoining room, and considerably injured it.

THEATRICAL

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 30.

AT Drury-lane Theatre was performed, for Mrs. Billington's benefit, an Opera, entitled "ALGONAH," taken from "*The Cherokee*," written by Mr. Cobb, and set to music originally by Storace *. It has received considerable alteration from Mr. Cobb, and Mr. Kelly has exerted himself to add new music worthy of the talents of the heroine of the piece. He has preserved the choruſſes, and every thing that was ſtriking of Storace's, and has enriched it by ſeveral captivating compoſitions by later maſters, and by himſelf, which were very well received.

MAY 1. At the ſame Theatre, a Mr. DWYER, from the York and Norwich Companies, made his *debût* as *Belcour*, in *The Weſt Indian*. He poſſeſſes a good manly perſon and countenance (not ill compared with that of the late John Palmer), and a ſtrong, but rather harſh, voice. He ſeemed well acquainted with the buſineſs of the ſtage; his conception of the part was generally juſt, his execution full of fire and animation, and his tranſitions from the gay to the ſentimental ſcenes were well diſcriminated. His bold and ſpirited manner took the affections of the audience as it were by ſurpriſe; and he improved them with ſo much ſucceſs, that he may be ſaid to have ſtarted a favourite of the town. He was not, however, without defects; for his action was rather free and redundant; a too ſtudious diſplay of his perſon exhibited ſome attitudes not perfectly becoming; and in a ſhake of the head and a few occaſional fallies he ſeemed to copy that eccentric manner which ſeems natural to Mr. Lewis. Theſe, with a mode of ſinking his voice at the cloſe of a ſentence, appear the chief of his defects. They are the common errors of provincial performers, and ſuch as care, and an acquaintance with the London ſtage, will remove. Mr. Dwyer, therefore, may be conſidered a very uſeful addition to our performers of genteel comedy.

24. Mr. KING took his final leave of the Stage, in an Addreſs written by Mr. Cumberland. *Particulars in our next.*

PROLOGUE
TO
THE TRAGEDY OF ALFONSO.
Written by W. ROUGH, Eſq.
Spoken by Mr. CLAREMONT.

WITH many a fable old, through many an age, [gic Stage.
The Muſe triumphant grac'd the Tra-
Her pow'r declin'd, forlorn the hangs the head,
Cold all her altars, all her vot'ries fled;
Incens'd ſhe views her nobleſt effort fail,
And tells, to liſtleſs ears, DE MONTFORT'S † tale.
And can it be that Britiſh hearts refuſe
To feel the ſorrows pictur'd by the Muſe?
Can they, to whom no ſuff'rer ſues in vain,
To ev'ry grief alive, to ev'ry pain—
Can they be found thus tardy to conceive
That imag'd woe, which, real, they relieve? [ſtays
No—Nature's guſhing impulſe never
To count each chryſtal drop emotion pays; [pears,
But whenſoe'er the form of Grief ap-
With lib'ral zeal ſets wide the fount of tears; [ſoul,
Till fed with full ſupplies, without con-
One maſter-ſtream of Virtue ſways the
From Fancy thus Compaſſion takes its ſource,
And Truth from habit boaſts imparted force. [around,
When ruthleſs War his thunders hurl'd
The laugh might ſoothe, the ſigh, tho' juſt, might wound; [rag'd,
For Reaſon then, whilſt madd'ning paſſions
And unreſtrain'd tumultuous conflict wag'd, [drew,
Mourn'd o'er the ſcenes Imagination
The Grief too probable, the ſtate too true. [moſt diſdain'd—
Then that won moſt, which judgment
The jeſt that ſtole us from the ſenſe that pain'd. [now:
Britons! a fairer hour awaits you
Lo! peaceful olive binds each manly brow. [rows flow
And as the widow'd bride, whoſe ſor-
With chaſten'd emphaſis and meeker woe,

* See Vol. XXVII. page 48.

† See a Series of Plays on the Paſſions. The concluding lines were added at the requeſt of Mr. Lewis.

Dwells on the tablet which ſhe ſhunn'd before,
And loves the cheriſh'd ſemblance more [and more;
So the trac'd griefs that now no longer harm,
Too near to pleaſe us once, again ſhall charm.
Yes, Britons! Peace returns: once more is giv'n
The leiſure to be wiſe—beſt boon of Heav'n!
Haſte, hail the dawning Æra with delight;
Nor check the ſwelling tranſport e'en to night.
What though our Bard no hallow'd flame inſpire,
Weak to prevail, ſtrong only in deſire;
What tho' his breaſt no breathing raptures move,
Like thoſe that ſtamp with being BASIL'S love!
Still ſhall your praiſe the drooping Muſe reſtore,
Pledge of ſucceſs to thoſe who merit more!

EPILOGUE.

[The Hon. MR. SPENCER wrote the Epilogue to Mr. Lewis's Tragedy of Alfonſo; but as, in the delivery of it by Mrs. H. Johnſton, conſiderable alterations were made from the original manuſcript, we inſert a literal copy of the Epilogue, as written by him.]

I LONG have thought Apollo's old diviſion
Of tears and ſmiles a moſt unfair deciſion,
Juſtice requires that each Dramatic Muſe
One of thoſe pow'rful arms alone ſhould uſe;
Or elſe, that each from each ſhou'd ſometimes borrow
The charm of Mirth, or dignity of Sorrow;
But ſtill on ev'ry Stage this law is found,
Poor Tragedy, confin'd to one dull round,
Sees Comedy invade her rights unchidden,
Whilſt all reprizals are to *her* forbidden;
For tears oft-times *become* Thalia's eyes,
But for a ſingle ſmile her buſkin'd ſiſter dies!
Sure then, thoſe critic rules too hardly uſe her
Which e'en the ſportive Epilogue refuſe her;
Who—when the dews from Tragic Cypreſs ſhock,
Chill ev'ry heart, and ſadden ev'ry look—
Who boaſts ſo ſtern a taſte, as to deny
One leaf of Comic Bay thoſe dews to dry!
If then the claims of Epilogue ſucceed,
Next *Amelroſa* her own cauſe muſt plead;
Few fears I feel when thus arraign'd I ſtand
Before the faireſt Jury in the land;
Forgive my vanity if I declare
I think to be my *Peers* you muſt be *fair*—
For crimes of Love projected or committed—
For filial Duties ſlighted or omitted—
Th' Indictment runs.—Some Judges here I ſee [*me*;
Whoſe ſympathiſing hearts muſt pardon
Some who, if ſworn to truth, wou'd free confeſs
What charms clandeſtine marriages poſſeſs!
Who ſaw *for them* the *great Improver* Love
On Scottiſh Moors cou'd plant a myrtle grove;
Who found dark *Northern* nights as clear as noon,
Gilt with the radiance of the honey-moon;
Who think the margent thiſtles of the Tweed,
When preſt by am'rous feet, all flow'rs exceed,
And own in all their lives they ne'er have ſeen
Verdure ſo bright as that of Gretna Green!
But my laſt taſk, I fear, will hardeſt prove—
To juſtify my Lover, not my Love—
Cæſario had his faults, and many too,
Nay ſome were crimes, and crimes of blackeſt hue.
That crime's the worſt of all (e'en I muſt own)
Which ſhakes a Patriot King's parental Throne;
Yet o'er his faults his valour ſtill prevail'd—
The hero, not the man, my heart aſſail'd;
You too have doubtleſs felt, my beauteous friends,
What charms to Love heroic valour lends!
You too will own, it haply time diſcovers
Some imperfections in your valiant Lovers—
You too will own, Love ne'er ſo blind is found,
As when his eyes with laurel wreaths are bound!

PROLOGUE

TO

FASHIONABLE FRIENDS.

Written by WILLIAM ROBERT SPENCER, Eſq.

Spoken by Mr. C. KEMBLE.

HARD is the chaſe poor authors now purſue
In this *old* world, to hunt out ſomething *new*!

Where

Where can the modern poet turn to find
One undiſcover'd treaſure of the mind,
One drop untaſted yet in Learning's
ſpring, [wing?
Or one unwearied plume in Fancy's
Our grandſire bards, with prodigal ex-
pence. [and ſenſe;
Squander'd the funds of genius, wit,
Annuitants of fame, they took no care,
How ill their beggar'd ſucceſſors might
fare: [drain'd,
Each thought exhauſted, all invention
A ſelfiſh immortality they gain'd,
And left no ſpot in all Apollo's garden,
No farm in all Parnaſſus worth a farthing!
Some keen obſervers, on Dame Nature's
face, [trace;
The crow-foot marks of time and ſickneſs
No wonder, then, if our poetic fires
Felt for her youthful bloom more genuine
fires;
Nature to *them* her virgin ſmiles diſplay'd,
They woo'd a ſpotleſs, *we* a ruin'd maid!
For ſhe was won, if chronicles ſpeak
truth, [youth;
By many a Grecian, many a Roman
But ſtill the lovely libertine retain'd
Charms yet unview'd, and favours yet
ungain'd,
For one immortal boy! to *him* alone,
Her beauties and her failings all were
ſhewn. [*faſhion*,
Heedleſs of *time*, or *place*, or *mode*, or
Diſorderly ſhe own'd her glorious paſſion.
What time all rules of critic prudery
brav'd, [form ſhe lav'd!
In Avon's hallow'd ſtream her angel
Her fading graces *now* leſs tranſport
move,
We feel for Nature artificial love,
Though, for her age, the dame looks
paſſing well, [tell!
Six thouſand years hard living ſtill muſt
E'en for the ſatiriſt few themes remain,
Folly herſelf has long been in the wane,
Folly, tho' here immortal ſtill ſhe dwells,
In *Strulbrug* palſy ſhakes her ruſted bells!
Is Folly then ſo old?—Why, let me ſee,
About what time of life may Folly be—
Oh, ſhe was born, by niceſt calculation,
One moment after woman's firſt creation!
This night our *unknown* author will
produce
Old ſubjects moderniz'd for preſent uſe;
If you're diſpleas'd, be cautious how you
ſhew it; [Poet;
Perhaps your neareſt neighbour is the
But if you're pleas'd, and anxious to be-
friend us,
Like FASHIONABLE FRIENDS, in crowds
attend us!

EPILOGUE.

Written by the Hon. WILLIAM LAMB.

Spoken by Miſs DE CAMP.

SURE, had our Author, whom in vain
we ſeek, [week,
Compos'd the play, you juſt have ſeen, laſt
He would not now have ſent me to at-
tend,
In Italy, the death-bed of my friend;
To throw away this gay auſpicious year,
And loſe the proſpect which is op'ning
here.
Is this a time for me abroad to roam,
Now peace will ſend ſo many lovers
home?
Sailors victorious ſtill on ev'ry ſea,
O'er ev'ry foe, who yet muſt ſtrike to me;
And Captains cover'd with hard-earn'd
renown,
From Eaſtern climates, beautifully brown;
Peace, which in ev'ry face throughout the
iſle
Has ſpread an heart-felt, univerſal ſmile;
Peace, which in all moſt variouſly excites
New views, new thoughts, new fancies,
new delights: [gain,
Some think on pleaſure, ſome alone on
On price of ſtocks, or plenty of Cham-
paign;
Exports and imports trading men engage,
Cloth for new marts, new dances for the
ſtage;
Forward the epicure with tranſport looks
To a freſh troop of revolution cooks,
And o'er the pie exults, whoſe precious
ſtore
Has been denied him ten ſad years before;
While the gay nymph, who lures a crowd
of ſlaves, [waves—
Prepares her charms, reſolv'd to croſs the
Reſolv'd the beaux of Paris to invade,
And flirt with whiſker'd Gen'rals of Bri-
gade.
Amidſt theſe diff'rent taſtes, may I
advance [with France?
The grounds on which I vote for peace
Then—though through all this time of
woe and fear, [here,
We have not ſuffer'd much in England
Yet now, I own, new hopes within me
riſe, [more wiſe—
Of times more great, more happy, and
Now London ſhall appear itſelf again,
Adorn'd with freſh ſupplies of handſome
men; [vade
No thought of buſineſs now ſhall e'er in-
The nightly ball, and frequent maſque-
rade;
Now luxury again on wealth ſhall thrive,
And pleaſure rule, and uſury revive—

Exulting faſhion hails the happy league;
Hence love of cards, and leiſure for intrigue;
Credit, and curricles, and dice increaſe,
Racing, and all the uſeful arts of peace.
The Morning Poſt may now diſplay, unfurl'd,
Four columns of the Faſhionable World,
And, not confin'd to tell of war's renown,
Spread all the news around of all the town; [writes,
While gay Gazettes the poliſh'd Treas'ry
Of ſplendid faſhions, not of vulgar fights;
Proud to record the tailor's deeds and name,
And give the milliner to deathleſs fame,
Who firſt ſhall force proud Gallia to confeſs
Herſelf inferior in the arts of dreſs.
Oh! join to pray my hopes may not be vain: [reign—
Commence, gay Peace, a long and joyous
May Europe's nations, by my counſels wiſe. [prize,
Learn e'en thy faults to cheriſh and to
And ſhunning glory's bright, but fatal ſtar,
Prefer thy follies to the woes of war!

HACKNEY PLAY.

HACKNEY SCHOOL has long and juſtly been celebrated for its triennial Play of Shakeſpeare. The war and calamitous ſeaſon of 1801, however, ſuſpended it for that its regular year; but returning peace and plenty have gratified the great admirers of Shakeſpeare with a dramatic treat, which, literally ſpeaking, in the preſent degenerate ſtate of the Drama, is not to be enjoyed elſewhere. The uncommon pains which are taken with the elocution of the Gentlemen educated at Mr. Newcome's School, and the great attention paid to the ſtage effect and minutiæ of the ſcene, render it in every reſpect complete. Julius Cæſar was the play this time, and the nights of playing Monday, May the 10th, the 11th, 13th, and 15th. The following is the

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Julius Cæſar	Mr. CLARKE.
Octavius Cæſar	Mr. DAVIES.
M. Antony	Mr. PARDOE.
M. Æmil. Lepidus	Mr. COLDHAM.
Brutus	Mr. MONEY.
Caſſius	Mr. S. MONEY.
Caſca	Mr. F. REED.
Trebonius	Mr. SEAWELL.
Decius Brutus	Mr. DOBREE.
Metellus Cimber	Mr. TYSSEN.
Cinna	Mr. ROLLESTON.
Meſſala	Mr. SOTHEBY.
Titinius	Mr. GOSTLING.
Soothſayer	Mr. MILES.
Lucilius	Mr. REED.
Volumnius	Mr. COLDHAM.
Varro	Mr. WILLIAMS.
Claudius	Mr. ELSDEN.
Strato	Mr. SHICKLE.
Lucius	Mr. FRANKS.
Pindarus	Mr. POWELL.
Carpenter	Mr. WILKINSON.
Cobler	Mr. CURTIS.
Calphurnia	Mr. J. ROLLESTON.
Portia	Mr. SAUNDERS.
1ſt Plebeian	Mr. MAYNE.
2d Plebeian	Mr. ROBERTS.
3d Plebeian	Mr. STEWART.
4th Plebeian	Mr. BARLOW.
1ſt Soldier	Mr. MAYNE.
2d Soldier	Mr. W. BARLOW.
Servant to Julius Cæſar	Mr. G. PARDOE.
Servant to M. Antony	Mr. R. SAUNDERS.
Servant to Octavius Cæſar	Mr. MILES.
Meſſenger	Mr. HOLFORD.

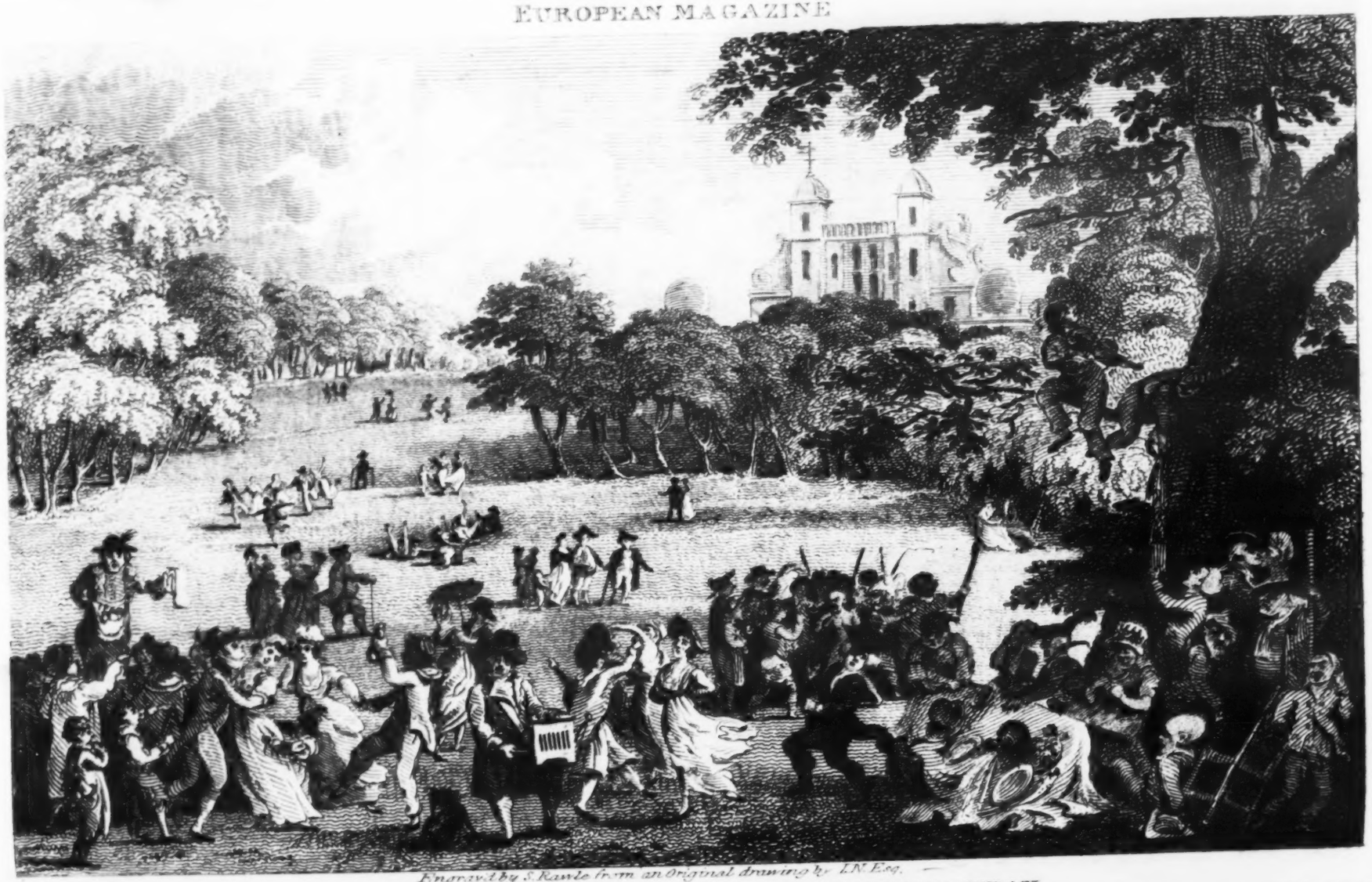
Senators, Soldiers, and Attendants.

The following Prologue and Epilogue, written by Stephen Sulivan, Eſq. were ſpoken on the occaſion; the former by Mr. F. Reed, the latter by Mr. Saunders, who performed Portia.

PROLOGUE.

THE din of arms, the battle's heat, the ſtrife
Of thouſands combating for fame and life,
The widow's deep diſtreſs, the orphan's moan, [throne,
The victims ſlaughter'd at Ambition's
Theſe now are paſt—theſe ſickening horrors ceaſe, [peace.
And nations breathe again the calm of
Hence let us date our comforts, hence unite
To fill the pauſe with rational delight;
Tread the old boards again, and freſh renew [ſpeare drew.
The glowing pictures England's Shake-
But if the nicer touches, that demand
More ſkilful acting, and a maſter's hand;
If Shakeſpeare's energy in us be loſt,
And all the charms his magic numbers boaſt;
Or trembling diffidence, or cold neglect,
Rob of its force, or ſpoil of its effect;
O turn not with faſtidious eyes away,
But mild indulgence let your looks diſplay! [extend,
Kind to our firſt attempts, your ſmiles
And drop the name of critic in the friend!

O! that



Engraved by S. Rawle from an original drawing by I.N. Esq.

A VIEW of GREENWICH PARK on WHITSUN-MONDAY.

Oh that great Julius from his tomb could riſe,
And hither pointing his aſtoniſhed eyes,
Behold, transferr'd to Britain's happier coaſt, [once could boaſt;
That power the world's proud miſtreſs That paltry Iſle that once provok'd his ſcorn,
Pent up by Ocean, cheerleſs and forlorn;
That paltry Iſle, pre-eminent in fame,
Bid diſtant nations tremble at her name;
Protected ſcience in her borders grows,
And arts are nurs'd in elegant repoſe.
Such is this country! ſuch this envied clime, [time;
That claims the uſeful portion of our
Yet ſuffers us o'er earth and ſeas to roam,
More to endear to us our native home.

EPILOGUE.

(*Portia enters with a Glaſs, and ſurveys the Company.*)

STAY—let me ſee—I vow—I think I'm blind. [mind;
What ails this glaſs?—It is not to my
Or if it is—I cannot for my life
Find one reſemblance here to Brutus' wife;
Not one—ſo very fond, or very mad,
E'en for the beſt of buds that may be had,
To do—"Lord bleſs me, What?" I hear you ſay;— [Play?
Why, Ladies, don't you recollect the
Did I not firm the dagger's point ſuſtain,
And with a ſtoic's nerve encounter pain?
"Oh! if that's all, and you have nothing more [a bore;
To ſay—in conſcience ſtop—for that's
Such ſtrange romantic notions do to *read*,
But practiſe them—'Tis quite a farce, indeed;
Nothing, depend on it, like modern wives,
One everlaſting rattle's all our lives;
Free as the air, we ſport it at our eaſe,
No earthly ſtudy but ourſelves to pleaſe;
Juſt as the maggot bites, we gad about,
And when the huſband's *in*—the wife is *out*. [plays,
Balls, maſquerading, op'ras, concerts,
Dark rooms, where ſpectres from the dead they raiſe [Goblinſtoria?
—What's the Greek word for all this
I have it pat—Phantaſmagoria.
Oh! you've no notion, by the belles of ton,
What ſpirited and clever things are done.
We whip the curricle, and ſport the gig,
Clatt'ring down Bond-ſtreet in a Brutus' wig. [neat,
We whip it round a poſt, turn ſharp, cut
And ſcarce endure the vulgar in the ſtreet. [tine
Then, to add ſomething to the dull rou-
Of Folly, and to chaſe that ſpectre Spleen;
To break the flatneſs of a London ſpring,
And hit upon a plan *exact* the thing;
Thoſe dear, delightful, Pic Nics we invent— [is meant;
Where more than meets the ear, they ſay,
Still 'tis amuſing, you muſt all agree,
To cater for ourſelves, whate'er it be;
So we take tags and ends of this and that,
A motley olio of I know not what;
And when our own plain Engliſh will not do, [ragout;
We force our palates with ſome French
Or failing there, we give it all the zeſt
Of German diſhes, exquiſitely dreſt."
One word at parting—that you all may know
How rich the boon you will on us beſtow,
If, * with this mental feaſt, and Shakeſpeare's fare, [bear.
The want of Pic-Nic Suppers you can

POETRY.

GREENWICH PARK:
OR,
WHITSUN MONDAY.

[With a VIEW taken on the Spot by J. N. Eſq. R. A.]

THE glorious ſun now riſes gay,
Promiſe of a brilliant day.
Leave your toils and cares for one day,
Greenwich hoy! 'tis Whitſun Monday.
Now the throng begin to pour
Thro' the Minories to the Tower;
From Spital-fields in crowds they come;
From Shoreditch and from Hackney ſome.
Hark! each driver from his coach,
As the motley groups approach,

* The curtain riſes, and diſcovers all the performers.

Hails

Hails 'em, with tremendous bawl,
Room for Barbers ! Shavers all !
And the noiſy boat-man roars,
Sculler ? Sculler ? Oars, Sir ? Oars ?
The 'prentice, pantaloon'd ſo neat,
Hands his fair one to her ſeat,
Then beſide her gently ſits,
Courting—cracking nuts by fits ;
While around, with cheerful faces,
Lads and laſſes take their places ;
And the boat-man doffs his coat,
Calling out to—" *Trim the boat.*"
Now adown fair Thames they glide,
Bandying jokes from ſide to ſide ;
Ship-bells jingling—ſhouting ſailors.
" *Barbers all !*" or, " *Taylors ! Taylors !*
Here's a pair !—How ſmart they look !—
Coachy John and Betty Cook !"
Cuckold's awful Point they paſs,
Each gay lad ſalutes his laſs.
Head uncover'd, bending low,
Give to *horns* th' accuſtom'd bow.
Hark ! the french-horn's cheerful note,
Heard from yonder gilded boat.
" What a handſome, well-dreſs'd crew !
Holland trowlers—jackets blue ;
And their Ladies at each ſide,
Chanting as they ſweetly glide,
While England's banner o'er them waves,
Britons never will be ſlaves !"
" What a charming group of ſailors !"
" Ma'am, you're wrong." — " What ! Are they taylors ?"
Buſtle, buſtle ; noiſe and huſtle ;
Now among the boats they ruſtle :
The narrow keel now cuts the ſtrand,
Each joyous ſoul prepares to land,
'Midſt ſhouting, ſwearing, wrangling, laughter,
Some in mud, and ſome in water ;
While the cropp'd laſs and jemmy ſpark
Onward puſh for Greenwich Park.
Hark ! the merry bells are ringing.
Happy mortals !—cheerful ſinging—
Dancing—eating—drinking—ſmoking—
Wrangling ſome—and others joking.
Bleſs me ! What a mingled din !
" *Show 'em up !—Pray walk in !*
Juſt now going to begin !"
Lo ! the Park, and many a ſtall,
With toys and ribbons, 'gainſt its wall ;
And *Pidcock* with his beaſts ſo rare O ;
And ſtrolling actors, with *Pizarro*,
Shewing th' hiſtrionic art
From its primeval ſtage—a cart !
Now the Park's ſmall entrance view :
Ah ! what ſtruggling to get through.
" *Bleſs me, Sir ! don't ſqueeze me ſo !*"
" *Ma'am, your heel is on my toe !*"
One gen'ral puſh, now—" Yo—ho—hoy !
" Huzza ! we're in the Park my boy !"
Mercy on us ! What a do !
" I've loſt a cloak !" " and I a ſhoe !"
" *Stop Thief ! pray ſtop that running fellow,*
He's ſcampering off with my umbrella."
See the *rumpled* laſſes ſtand
Lending each a helping hand,
Smoothing back diſhevell'd treſſes,
Pinning up their tatter'd dreſſes.
The anxious ſchool-boy takes his ſtand,
Brandiſh'd truncheon in his hand,
Aiming, by one ſkilful fling,
To drive the orange o'er the ring.
In ſpacious circle near yon tree
The merry lads and laſſes ſee.
One ſmart damſel, paſſing round,
Juſt without its ample bound,
Drops the handkerchief—and mark !
'Tis neareſt to that jemmy ſpark.
Bounding like the nimble fawn,
See the nymph ſpring o'er the lawn,
While the ſwain purſuing hard,
Anxious for the ſweet reward,
The panting fugitive does bring,
Bluſhing, to the joyous ring,
'Midſt laughing lads and titt'ring miſſes
Takes his well-earn'd prize of kiſſes.
There the well-known hill appears,
Down its ſlope they trip in pairs ;
The long drawn line, link'd hand in hand,
Waiting for the ſignal ſtand ;
'Tis giv'n, and off they nimbly go
Adown the ſteep in ſteady row.
" But ſtop ! ah, ſtop !—acroſs the ſlope
" *Miſchievous boys have drawn a rope.*"
Heels o'er head ! away they go !
Tumbling to the vale below !
In vain the rolling fair-one tries
To hide her charms from vulgar eyes ;
The ſtocking black, or blue, or white,
The lovely legs expos'd to ſight,
The pretty foot in neat-made ſhoe,
Nay, e'en the ſacred garter too !
What joyous ſhouts now rend the ſkies
As each fall'n nymph eſſays to riſe,
While the ſwain, with tender care,
Sweetly ſoothes his trembling fair,
And from this diſaſtrous ſcene
Leads her bluſhing o'er the green.
Firm againſt yon ſpreading tree
Timber Toe, the fidler, ſee,
" Waking the ſoul to harmony."
See the active ſailor go,
Firſt on heel—then on toe ;
Now retreating—then advancing,
While the ſprightly hornpipe dancing.

Hail !

Hail! all hail to One Tree Hill!
Here we'll ſit and gaze our fill:
Ships and boats, and herds and flocks,
Blackwall Yard and London Docks,
A palace, too, beneath our feet *,
The ſailor's well-earn'd laſt retreat,
And Deptford Yard, and meads and bow'rs,
And fam'd Auguſta's diſtant tow'rs.
If Greenwich Park ſuch joys can give
At Whitſuntide, there let me live.

SENNED.

THE RETREAT TO THE COTTAGE OF MON REPOS.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(*Continued from page* 294.)

OCCASIONAL POEMS, WRITTEN AT THE COTTAGE; WITH INSCRIPTIONS IN THE GARDEN.

IV.

Lines, written during a Storm of Wind in the Month of May.

How loud the wind howls! hark!
'tis like the wave [ſhore!
That breaks tremendous on the rocky
Ye ſpirits of the ſtorm! reſtrain its rage,
And ſpare my bloſſoms, ſpare my winter's ſtore!

The ſun's obſcured!—lo! all is gloom around! [vine!
And now behold its radiant face di-
And now again the darkſome ſcene returns! [ſhine!
And now again meridian ſplendours

The clouds impetuous ſail along the ſky!
See! ſee their ſhadows fleet along the hills! [hour!
O ſcene ſublime of Nature's troubled
Thro' all my ſoul a gentle horror thrills!

Alas, my trees! how wild your branches wave! [the blaſt!
Your leaves, your bloſſoms, fly before
Torn from their parent-arms they ſcatter wide!
See, all around, the vernal ruin caſt!

See, on the boſom of my native ſtream,
The little wave attempt, in vain, its pow'r! [ing breaſt,
See, ſee, the reeds now laſh its ſhiver-
Now riſe, and ſpread around a ſcanty ſhow'r!

The tender corn bows down its infant head, [Earth,
Yields to the ſtorm, and to its parent,
Clings for ſupport!—and ſee! with many a kiſs, [birth!
Aſks for protection whence it ow'd its

The feather'd warblers, mounted on the gale, [along!
With ſhrieks of terror ſwift are borne
How wild their cries! how chang'd their little notes, [ing ſong!
Since laſt I heard their love-inſpir-

Inſatiate ſpirits of the ſtorm, oh ſpare!
Each blaſt a thouſand embryo fruits devours! [rage,
Thine is the winter's reign! O ceaſe thy
Deſtructive to my fruits and budding flow'rs!

How loud the wind howls! hark! 'tis like the wave [ſhore!—
That breaks tremendous on the rocky
——The voice of Pity and the Muſe, how vain, [ſtore!
To ſave my bloſſoms, and my winter's

V.

Lines, written after the Storm.

WHENCE that untimely-clouded brow,
Dejected matron, *Nature*, ſay?
Why do thy locks thus wildly flow?
O ſmile upon thy favourite *May!*

Alas! thy griefs I know too well!
Lur'd by *Aprilla's* borrow'd charms,
Thy children burſt their wintry cell,
And flew, enraptured, to her arms.

'Twas *Maia's* form the trait'reſs wore!
Unwonted ſmiles her face adorn;
Of ſummer's gales, a toſſering ſtore
She ſtole, and gave them to the Morn.

What bloſſoms ſilver'd ev'ry tree!
What beauties did each bud unfold!
In *Flora's* tribe what health we ſee!
What latent ſtores of burniſhed gold!

At length the injured *Maia* came!
She finds her genial pow'r aſſumed;
Her eyes with indignation flame,
And vengeance on the year ſhe doomed.

To ſoothe her rage *Pomona* ſtrove,
Preſaging ſad her children's fate.
"O ſpare (ſhe ſaid) each blooming grove!
"O pity, ere it be too late!"

* Greenwich Hoſpital.

The jealous *Maia*, frowning, cried,
" To *April's* arms why didſt thou fly?
" Who nurſt, for ages nurſt, thy pride,
" Ingrateful goddeſs! who but I?"

She ſtamps!—forth ruſh high, waſting, winds!
Forth *Eurus*, at her bidding flew!
His breath the pregnant earth upbinds,
And blighting fogs his path purſue!

Faſt, from each branch, the bloſſoms fly!
The leaves a faded aſpect wear!
'Tis this, O *Nature!* makes thee ſigh!
'Tis hence the cauſe of thy deſpair!

Ah, thoughtleſs *Maia!* on thy head
Shall all thy direful vengeance fall!
Thy cheek ſhall loſe its lovely red,
Thy robe ſhall meet the ſcorn of all.

Yes! thoſe who wont to prize thy charms,
And hail thee Queen of Love's domain,
Shall turn, diſguſted, from thy arms,
And bleſs no more thy tranſient reign.

Thou wilt repent, impaſſioned Maid!
In tears repent thy ſenſeleſs rage;
E'en now, mad Nymph! thy glories fade,
E'en now thou wear'ſt the look of age!

Thy children, erſt in garlands dreſſed,
Whoſe breaths with odours fraught the gale,
Have loſt the beauties they poſſeſſed,
And caſt no fragrance thro' the vale.

Lo! *Nature's* troubled form ſurvey!
Haſte! at her feet thy crime deplore:
Thy tears ſhall waſh thy guilt away,
And all thy wonted charms reſtore *.

VI.

An Inſcription, addreſſed to the Viſitors of the Garden of the Cottage of Mon Repos.

THIS garden fair, whoſe blooming flow'rs
Diffuſe their fragrant ſouls around,
Is ſacred to the ſmiling hours,
When Love and Friendſhip tread the ground.

O may no heedleſs hand moleſt
The mingled ſweets that flouriſh here!
Nor rudely ſnatch, from Nature's breaſt,
The bloom and verdure of the year!

Go! drink the fragrance, view the bloom!
To *thee*, to *none* be theſe denied;
But, ah my friends! no more preſume
To rob the garden of its pride!

For ſoon, ſhould each admiring train
Cull from the beds their garlands gay,
Nor bloom, nor fragrance, would remain,
To charm us on a future day!

VII.

Inſcription on a Summer Seat.

O TALK not of man's hapleſs doom!
'Tis all a folly to repine!
" Talk of the flow'rs that round us bloom,"
Of verſe, of women, and of wine.

VIII.

At another Place.

" IN a garden live, like me,
" If thou lov'ſt ſimplicity."

IX.

On the Entrance into the Garden is placed the following Quotation.

" In this Garden no tree, no ſhrub, no flower, has its particular place;—every thing is varied;—every thing is ſcattered about with a kind of diſorder, which has no other rule but *abundance*—Is not this *confuſion*, in fact, the *ſymmetry* of *Nature*?"

JOHN, THE HERMIT.
Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent.

(*To be continued.*)

SONNET TO AGRICOLA SNELLIUS †.

CROWN *me* with myrtle? Ah, my friend forbear! [are mine!
Nor myrtle wreaths, nor laurel crowns,
I tune my lyre alone to ſoothe my care,
The humbleſt votary of the ſacred Nine. [tune's ſhade,
Doom'd from my birth to bleak Miſfor-
The *bay* I fondly planted, ſoon it died!
And my ſweet *Myrtle!* ſoon I ſaw it fade! [ſupplied!
Ere yet one bloom its cherimed roots
Ah! nothing proſpered round me, nothing grew, [yew.
But *weeping willows* and the *mournful*

JOANNES DELLIUS RUSTICIUS.
Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury.

* Independent of the cold arid winds which blew at this time, there had not a drop of rain fallen for nearly a month;—at leaſt not in this part of the country.

† In anſwer to a Sonnet addreſſed to me, in the European Magazine for December 1801, page 448. See, alſo, another anſwer to the ſame Sonnet, at page 48 of the preſent volume.

SONNET

SONNET TO THE SAME *.

WHOE'ER thou art, that, with the voice of ſong, [praiſe,
Pours on my raviſh'd ear the ſounds of
Sounds! which thro' all my muſeful labours long, [days:
Never before beguil'd my penſive
Whoe'er thou art, receive the only boon
My heart can offer, or my hand ſupply!
Receive my *gratitude!* and may'ſt thou ſoon [mine eye.
Remove the cloud that veils thee from
Together, then, we'll court th' Aonian maid, [ſhade.
On *Stour's* green margin, and in *Dura's*

JOANNES DELLIUS RUSTICIUS.

Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent.

POEM ON THE CELEBRATION OF PEACE, APRIL 29, 1802.

Inſcribed to the Right Hon. HENRY ADDINGTON, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

HAIL, gentle Peace! all hail cœleſtial Maid! [nia's ſhore!
Welcome, thrice welcome, to Britan-
Come to our plains, in thy lov'd ſmiles array'd; [it more.
Come to thy favour'd ſeat, and never quit

Come with thy balm and ſoothe the widows' tears, [ing hearts,
The orphans' grief, the parents' break-
Come, chear afflicted friendſhip, that reveres [imparts.
The ſacred tie that friendſhip name

Oh! may'ſt thou not be frighted hence again, [late,
By ſad miſtaken men, whoſe pride, of
Forced thee to quit fair Albion's iſle and main, [the State.
Thoughtleſs what evils might befall

Haply, fell ſavage War has ceaſed its rage, [goal;
And abler guides conduct us to the
Their wiſdom will inſure a happier age,
And animate with joy the public ſoul.

And chief to thee my grateful heart I raiſe, [ried zeal
To thee, oh Addington! whoſe unwea-
Has bleſs'd us with lov'd Peace's chearing rays, [weal.
Built on the firmeſt baſe, thy country's

Now ſhall our plains a ſmiling aſpect wear, [work purſue;
And labouring hinds with joy their
Thy valued name ſhall unto each be dear, [to you.
And every grateful thought be turned

Contentment now ſhall walk the flowery meads, [days;
To taſte the pleaſures of theſe halcyon
And ruſtic Pan ſhall tune his oaten reeds,
And every bird ſhall warble forth thy praiſe.

For May will now with double ſweets delight; [charms diſplay;
The hawthorn bloom will greater
And every ſhrub will aid to glad the ſight, [day.
To crown the joys of this auſpicious

Since honour, truth, and candour, grace the mind,
And add to man a dignity and fame,
Where ſhall we theſe exalted virtues find
So ſplendid as in ADDINGTON, thy name.

Long will thy name be to this country dear; [helm!
Long may thy ſkilful hands direct the
So long ſhall happy Britain bleſt appear,
And Arts and Commerce flouriſh thro' the realm.

Such are the feelings that inſpire my theme,
Not fordid flattery to offend thine ear.
Happy, could they but merit thy eſteem,
To chear their author's labours thro' the year.

T. DAY.

Woodford, April 29, 1802.

IDYLLIUM.

FROM THE GREEK OF MOSCHUS.

HAIL! bright ornament of night,
Heſper, Venus' golden light!
Tho' Seſene's lamp on high,
Gleams the faireſt of the ſky;
Yet ſtill to thy gentle ray,
All the ſtars their homage pay.
Hail! then, ornament of night,
Heſper, Venus' golden light!
What time 'neath the duſky clouds
Dian chaſte her glory ſhrouds,
Lend, oh lend, thy placid ray
On my night-bewildered way.
Guide me, bleſt with humble lot,
To my favourite ſhepherd's cot,
Where the village nymphs among,
Mirth inſpires the ruſtic ſong.
Soon her ſilver beam will die,
As her creſcent quits the ſky.
'Tis not rapine prompts my mind
Thro' the darkling glade to wind;

* See page 207 of this volume.

Or

Or to ſeek the twilight glen,
There to rob the ſleeping pen.
I nor ſtop, with brutal force,
Lonely travellers in their courſe,
Nor with ſtep unhallow'd, rude,
On the night's ſtill ear intrude.
Love's my crime;—oh! guide my way,
With thy meek refulgent ray;
And bright ornament of night,
Prove thou Venus' golden light!

May 4. Σ.

SONNET TO FANCY.

THE bright hair'd Sun now ſinks on ſky;
Ocean's breaſt,
Meek twilight floats along the mottled
The diſtant tinklings of the ſheepfolds die,
And Evening ſpreads her grey veil o'er the Weſt.
Thee, lovely Maid! at this lone hour I hail,
Thou airy Sylph, Imagination's child!
Inſpired by thee, I'll ſeek the woodlands wild,
Or rove enchanted through the ſilent vale;
Trace in the marbled clouds ſome giant-form,
And cull the flow'rets of the varied ſtore;
Or liſt'ning to the torrent's awful roar,
View thro' thy mirror the infuriate ſtorm:—
But ſhould of bliſs bright viſions intervene,
Oh! realize, ſweet Maid, the fairy ſcene.

May 4. E. S.

TO AN UNKNOWN BEAUTY.

IN IMITATION OF COWLEY.

A DIAMOND's praiſes all proclaim,
And all to own it would aſpire;
For though we know not whence it came,
Yet ſtill its luſtre we admire.
Thus though unknown to all your race,
I feel the beauty of that face.

I fancied to defend my heart,
That few my courage could excel;
But you approach'd, untaught by art,
And all my boaſted courage fell.
I ſaw—and propheſy'd defeat:
You ſpoke—the conqueſt was complete.

The hero of the martial train,
When he receives the fatal blow,
Looks up, while writhing with the pain,
And owns the courage of his foe.
So I, while ſmarting with deſpair,
Look up and own my victor fair.

Thus vanquiſh'd in the tender ſtrife,
I yield to your all-powerful charms;
O take my freedom! ſpare my life!
And let my priſon be thoſe arms.
Grant, lovely ſtranger, this requeſt,
And, though a captive, I am bleſt.

April 28, 1802. H.

SONNET TO A COLD PLUMB PUDDING.

IN IMITATION OF MODERN WRITERS.

BY LIONEL LOFTY, ESQ.

DELICIOUS fare! with various ſweets ſo rife,
Though thou art cold as ice, thoſe ſweets I woo,
And as thy round unmeaning face I view,
I muſe me on the cold rude way of life,
And I am ſad, and fain this mortal ſtrife
Would end; but ah! I then bethink how few
The chances that a better will enſue
From piſtol, blunderbuſs, or Sheffield knife.
'Tis ſaid that thou canſt eaſe the lover's breaſt,
And quench the flame that *inundates* his heart;
Then to thine humble bard ſome eaſe impart,
For certes Love has robb'd him of his reſt.
Ah, no! thine icy aſpect gives him pain,
And brings to mind his Delia's cold diſdain.

April 2, 1802. J. H.

ELEGY

IN MEMORY OF ——— ———,

Who died April 10, 1800.

IN the dread ſilence of that awful hour
Which wraps the world in univerſal gloom;
Thee, Meditation, ſolitary Pow'r,
I hail, whilſt bending o'er this honour'd tomb.

Huſh'd, in *the arms of Sleep*, each ruder breath;
Life's buſy murmurs, and its toils, are o'er;
Ah! ſure *this pauſe* reſembles *Nature's death*,
And *all creation* ſleeps—to wake no more!!

Lamented Shade! how Memory loves to paint,
As on a map, "the days of other years"—
Ere yet this bounding heart had felt reſtraint;
Before theſe eyes had ſhed diſtreſsful tears.

Lov'd hours, long paſt, of infancy and eaſe,
More lov'd, ſince only by remembrance known,
When all could charm, and ev'ry object pleaſe,
And *Innocence* maintain'd her peaceful throne;

Then

Then oft thy *anxious* care has ſmooth'd my brow, [oppreſs'd;
Whilſt tranſient griefs my weary ſoul
Oft has thy ſmile diſpers'd the frowns of woe, [breaſt:
When childiſh terror fill'd my lab'ring

And when in bands confederate we join'd
The bliſsful throng, her words, her looks, inſpir'd;
Or ſome new plan her ready ſkill deſign'd
To change and vary joys which never tir'd.

Oft have I ſeen, amidſt our infant play,
Her gliſtening cheek, with drops exulting, ſhine;
Soft dews of love—by *kiſſes chas'd away*,
Embalm'd in Recollection's ſacred ſhrine.

Emblem rever'd, of *Charity and Peace*;
Till memory, till life itſelf depart,
Yes! till each power, each faculty ſhall ceaſe, [heart.
Thy *treaſur'd* virtues live within my

Oh! if thy ſoul, *above yon azure ſky*,
Where all the heavenly hoſt continual ſing, [ply,
Can yet to earth, or earthly things ap-
Still hover round me with a ſheltering wing.

With thy accuſtom'd, thy parental care, [ous way,
As journeying forward on life's dang'r-
Still bear me ſafe thro' ev'ry devious ſnare, [leads aſtray.
And guard thoſe ſteps which Error

Hail, Reſignation! ſoft, celeſtial maid;
And Patience! meek ey'd, uncomplaining, mild; [aid,
Whoſe gentle efforts, and ſoul-ſoothing
Her bitter cup with hope and comfort fill'd.

By theſe *ſupported*, and reliev'd *by theſe*,
Without a murmur, ſtranger to complaint,
The cruel ravage of a *long diſeaſe*
She bore, as *well became*, a *martyr'd Saint*;

The path to Heav'n ſhe always had purſued, [ſtrife:
Unaw'd, amidſt the ſtorms of worldly
That happy path before her now ſhe view'd, [endleſs life:
And reach'd that gate which leads to

Thus when, at laſt, the fatal moment came, [of Death,
Which gave her to the cold embrace
She bow'd ſubmiſſive to his fearful claim,
Without one ſtruggle for her parting breath.——

Ah! what is human life?—A dubious hour;
The ſhadowy ſunbeam of an April ſky.
Ah! what is man?—A tranſitory flow'r,
That blows and bloſſoms but to fade and die.

Upborne on pinions of deceitful joy,
Thro' treacherous paths he ſoars, with eagle flight: [employ,
Deluſive ſchemes, and vain, his thoughts
Or Death enfolds them in the blackeſt night.

Yes! that unſparing monſter ſoon ſhall bear [grave:
The maſs of mortals to one common
One lot the humble and the lofty ſhare;
One end awaits the coward and the brave.

What then avail the pomp, the tinſel'd pride, [withal?
Which Folly decks her wayward ſons
Pomp, which the virtuous and the good deride, [fall.
And pride, ſo quickly to deſcend and

Religion! thou alone the ſoul canſt charm,
When ſinking Nature in deſpair is laid;
Thou only canſt defend her from alarm,
When life, and all its fleeting pleaſures, fade.

Deſtruction ſure ſhall overwhelm the world;
The elements ſhall melt, and paſs away;
In one tremendous ruin all be hurl'd;
Whilſt *thou* ſhalt flouriſh in eternal day.

Come, then, Religion! thro' this vale of tears [guide;
Be thou my comfort, thou my hope and
Tutor'd by thee, tho' *Death himſelf* appears, [my ſide.
Why ſhould I fear, whilſt thou art at

Nature may tremble when the hour is come [abode;
Which yields her to the cavern's dark
But thou ſhalt lift her views beyond the tomb, [God.
To *friends recover'd*, *Heaven*, and to

J. B.

ON THE DEATH OF A FAVOURITE SPANIEL.

BY THE REV. RICHARD HENNAH, OF PLYMOUTH,

Author of "The Redbreaſt," in the Number for January laſt.

ALAS, poor Chloe! ſhe is dead;
From all her ſorrows free!
Beneath the ſod, ſtill lies her head,
Near yonder apple tree!

A better

A better never bruſhed the wood,
The ſtubble, or the moor;
Each ſign, each word, ſhe underſtood;
But now ſhe'll hunt no more!

Long did ſhe ſtrive her griefs to bear;
And ſought in vain for reſt:
But in the ſtruggle fell deſpair
O'ercame her faithful breaſt.

It pained her much to loſe her friend,
Who cheriſhed her in youth:
'Twas this which brought her to her end;
'Twas conſtancy and truth.

Friendſhip ſo true, with men how rare!
How ſeldom to be ſeen!
In town? you rarely find it there;
Nor oft in village-green.

To her life's changing ſcenes have been
Scenes of joy and ſorrow:
If ſmooth ſhe found to-day the Green,
Rubs ſhe had to-morrow.

Scarce was ſhe brought from cottage-door,
In plenteous feaſts to ſhare,
When ſhe again among the poor
Was forc'd to ſeek her fare:

'Till pining, thin, and ſtrongly led
By hunger's ſtern command,
She ſought her maſter's houſe for bread,
And lick'd his well known hand,

Who gently ſtrok'd her panting ſide,
And told her ſhe ſhould ſtay:
Ah! now ſhe thought her days would glide
Bright and ſerene away.

So men, if Fortune laughs awhile,
And huſh'd are winds and ſea,
Suppoſe the one will always ſmile,
The other calm will be.

But, in the midſt of all her joy,
By an unlucky ſtroke,
A ſtone from ſome unfeeling boy
Her leg in pieces broke.

What pleaſure, then, can plenty give?
Or what the greateſt wealth?
If at the time in pain we live,
Or want the bleſſing health!

Nor think theſe artleſs lines too much,
A ſpaniel tho' was ſhe;
Ah! may our friends prove ever ſuch,
Reader, to you and me!

Thus over Chloe's cold remains
My tribute having paid;
May nothing but the Redbreaſt's ſtrains
Intrude where ſhe is laid:

There may his ſong ſalute the morn,
Or ſilent evening cheer;
There may the graſs the place adorn
Throughout the changing year.

March 15, 1802.

SONNET

WRITTEN IN BURGHLEY PARK.

HOW grateful, Burghley, are thy hanging woods,
Scarce op'ning to the pale moon's placid beam
That trembling plays on thy expanſive ſtream;
Amid whoſe ſhades my fancy penſive broods,
And elfin Fay's their nightly gambols play.
Oft have I treſpaſs'd each forbidden lawn,
When from the op'ning eye-lid of the morn
The riſing ſun firſt glanc'd his ardent ray,
To ſip the dew-drops from each bending blade
That with unnumber'd ſtars illume the glade.
Delightful ſcenes! in ſtrong remembrance plac'd—
Forgotten Comus and his boiſt'rous crew,
Theſe joys, to Reaſon and to Nature true,
From Memory's tablet ne'er ſhall be effac'd.

O. GILXT.

TO THE MEMORY OF

THE LATE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

BY MR. O'KEEFFE.

MEN's deeds that we acknowledge to be good
We write upon the ſurface of the flood;
Their ill ones long on memory remain,
Then leaves of braſs the tablet of our brain.
Not to report, nor records of the tomb,
Is left the act that brings the final doom;
Each cauſe of endleſs wrath, or endleſs love,
Indelible, is regiſter'd above.
When printleſs floods ſhall ceaſe to lave the ſhore,
And braſs and ſteel and marble are no more,
As ſeeks the 'venging Dæmon for the line
That tells, oh Ruſſel! thoſe few faults of thine,
The volume which thy virtues ſhall record
An Angel opens. Then, thus ſays the Lord,
"Enter, thou faithful Steward, to my joy,
"My given talent thou didſt well employ."

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[*Continued from Page* 321.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

THANKS TO THE NAVY AND ARMY.

LORD HOBART obſerved, that the Houſe had not now to be reminded of the ſignal ſervices performed by the Army and Navy of this country, as well throughout the whole of the war as in the laſt glorious campaign. From the Weſtern Continent to the extremity of the Mediterranean, the arms of this Country had been uniformly triumphant, from the beginning to the concluſion of the War. It would be more invidious to particularize the names of any particular Officers who diſtinguiſhed themſelves, but there is a debt which the country owes to a meritorious Officer, who has not, like others, been noticed in the diſpatches, and has not, of courſe, received thoſe public thanks, which other perſons in the ſame ſituation have received. The Officer he alluded to was General D'Oyle, who, by miſtake, was omitted in General Hutchinſon's diſpatches. He had ſince received a letter from the latter General (which he read), in which he ſtated General D'Oyle to have rode forty-five miles through the ſands of Egypt, in order to be preſent at the action before Alexandria, where he headed his brigade with his uſual gallantry. Of the naval ſervices it was impoſſible to ſpeak in appropriate terms. It was ſufficient to remind them, that in the courſe of the war ſeventy-ſeven ſhips of the line belonging to the enemy had been taken or deſtroyed, together with 120 frigates, and armed veſſels to the amount of more than 1000 in the whole. His motion was, that the Thanks of the Houſe be given to the Officers of the Navy and Army for their ſignal and meritorious ſervices during the late war, to the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteer Corps, both of Great Britain and Ireland; and that the Houſe do highly approve and acknowledge the meritorious ſervices of the Non Commiſſioned Officers and Privates during the ſame period. All theſe motions were carried *nem. diſ.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 8.

Lord Moira poſtponed his motion relative to the recent tranſactions in the Carnatic.

Some converſation took place between Lord Grenville and Lord Pelham; the former wiſhing to know when a copy of the Definitive Treaty would be laid before the Houſe, as he underſtood, upon the ratification of the preſent Treaty, no other, between France, Holland, and Spain, with this country, would exiſt, all others being abrogated. This, his Lordſhip ſaid, was of the utmoſt conſequence, as it involved the moſt material intereſts of Great Britain. He then glanced at the cutting of logwood and mahogany in the Bay of Honduras, and the commercial intercourſe of France in India, the latter of which he thought would be fatal to our poſſeſſions there.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY.

Lord Carliſle made ſome obſervations on the conduct of the Dutch and French Plenipotentiaries at Amiens, reſpecting the indemnifications that were to be made to the Prince of Orange, according to the 18th Article of the Definitive Treaty: by which Holland was to be exonerated from any portion of the indemnity. He wiſhed to know from what quarter thoſe compenſations were to be drawn; and then referring to the very great importance of the Treaty, truſted every poſſible information ſhould be laid before the Houſe, previous to its being taken into conſideration.

Lord Pelham ſhortly obſerved, that until the Definitive Treaty was actually before the Houſe, he ſhould decline making any reply to comments which related to that ſubject.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

Their Lordſhips were ſummoned this day, by the motion of Lord Redeſdale, to take into conſideration the propriety of the ſucceſſion of Lord Charleville in place of the deceaſed Lord Roſſmore. An objection had ariſen on the ground that the

return was not ſigned by the Clerk of the Crown, but by his Deputy. Lord Redeſdale, however, ſtated, that on examination of the Act, he found, that the ſignature either of the Clerk of the Crown, or that of his Deputy, was ſufficient; and that as Lord Charleville had in other reſpects conformed to the rules of the Act, Lord Redeſdale therefore moved, that the order of the day be diſcharged.—Agreed to.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to thirty-three public and private Bills. Among the former were, the 25,000,000l. Loan Bill; the Bill for laying additional Duties on Houſes and Windows; the Iriſh Duties Bill; the Bill for regulating the Corn Trade between Great Britain and Ireland; and the Twopenny Scots Bill.—A Bill for laying additional Duties on Servants, Horſes, &c. and the Beer and Malt Duty Bills, were brought from the Commons.—Adjourned to

MONDAY, APRIL 26.

Lord Ellenborough (late Sir Edward Law) was introduced, between Lords Auckland and Alvanley, and took the oaths and his ſeat.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

Lord Holland preſented a Petition from the Debtors confined in the Gaol of Ilcheſter, praying for relief.—Ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

Lord Pelham preſented a Meſſage from the King, ſimilar to that which had been delivered in the Houſe of Commons, relative to a proviſion for the Dukes of Suſſex and Cambridge; to which an anſwer was inſtantly agreed to. His Lordſhip alſo laid before the Houſe a copy of the Definitive Treaty.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Malt and Beer Duty Bill, the Aſſeſſed Taxes Bill, the Bank Reſtriction Bill, and a great number of private Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

UPON the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Vote of Thanks, ſimilar to that of the Lords, was paſſed, *nem con.* to the Navy, Army, and Volunteer Corps.

Mr. Alexander brought up the Report of the Budget; and the Reſolutions were read a firſt time; on the ſecond reading,

A converſation enſued between Dr. Lawrence, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Wilberforce, the Reſolutions relative to Malt, Hops, and Beer, were then agreed to.

The Reſolutions for additional Duties on inhabited Houſes and Windows were alſo agreed to.

After ſome farther converſation, the Reſolutions were all agreed to, and Bills conformable to them ordered to be brought in.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

Mr. Mainwaring moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the Coroner's Bill.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre wiſhed to know what were the preciſe objects of the Bill.

Mr. Mainwaring ſaid, the objects of the Bill were to grant additional fees to Coroners on inquiſitions, an allowance for attending the aſſizes and quarter ſeſſions, and an additional allowance for expences; all of which he meant to give up, except the latter, which he conceived they were fairly entitled to.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre thought the principle of the Bill bad, and that the county-rate ought not to be burthened with ſuch an expence.

Mr. Roſe ſaid, the allowances made to Coroners in purſuance of the Act of George II. were now inſufficient, and there were inſtances of counties where perſons could not be found to execute the office of Coroner.

The Solicitor General ſtated an inſtance of a Coroner of a County who had been in office from 1782 to 1801, who had received from the County 413l. 18s. 9d. for which he had taken 304 inquiſitions, and travelled 5003 miles. He obſerved, that if any allowance was made to Coroners, it ought to be a ſufficient allowance; and he truſted the Houſe would ſuffer the Bill to go to a Committee.

After a few words from Mr. Mainwaring and Sir William Elford the Houſe divided—

For the ſecond reading immediately 87
Againſt it 31

The Bill was then read a ſecond time.

Mr. N. Vanſittart brought up the Aſſeſſed Taxes Bill, which was read a firſt time.

On the queſtion for the ſecond reading, Mr. Robſon roſe to proteſt againſt the meaſure,

meaſure, conſidering it as a commutation for the Income Tax.

Mr. N. Vanſittart obſerved, that the produce of theſe taxes being only 1,000,000l. it could not be a commutation for 6,000,000l.

Mr. Robſon explained.

The Bill was then ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

Mr. N. Vanſittart brought up the Beer, Malt, and Hops Duty Bill, which was read a firſt time.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8.

Sir W. Scott brought in a Bill, which was read a firſt time, for amending and rendering more effectual ſeveral proviſions in the 21ſt of Hen. VIII. relative to the reſidence of the Clergy.

The Bill for impoſing a duty of 10s. on Male Servants, Inmates with their Employers, went through a Committee, and was ordered for a third reading to-morrow. Here the Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that perſons employed in agriculture not being fit objects for this tax, it was his intention to modify the Bill in its clauſes to that effect.

The Houſe in a Committee on the Pariſh Poor Bill, a clauſe, tending to repeal that part of the Act of James II. which inflicts the puniſhment of twelve months impriſonment on any woman whoſe baſtard child becomes burthenſome to the pariſh, in conſequence of her poverty, was propoſed by Mr. Oſborne; but after a ſhort converſation it was withdrawn.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9.

The order of the day was moved for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee on the Aſſeſſed Taxes Bill.

The Houſe went into a Committee. A converſation took place between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jones, Mr. Vanſittart, and Mr. Robſon; after which the Houſe reſumed, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Houſe, "That the reſtrictions impoſed by the 37th of his preſent Majeſty, with regard to payments of the Notes of the Bank of England in caſh be further continued, for a time to be limited."

After ſome converſation by Mr. Tierney and Lord De Blaquiere, the motion was agreed to, and Bills ordered to be brought in.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.

On the third reading of the Houſe and Window Duty Bill, a few objections were made by Mr. Jones, who wiſhed the Miniſter to defer the further conſideration of it till Wedneſday; on which day he moved that it be read.

Mr. Alderman Combe ſeconded the motion, which being put was negatived, and the Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE LATE MINISTERS.

Sir F. Burdett roſe for the purpoſe of making his promiſed motion relative to the conduct of the late Miniſters. He began by ſaying, that the time was at length arrived when conjecture and uncertainty were at an end, and the Houſe would be at liberty to call upon thoſe men who had diſcharged the office of the Executive Government, to anſwer for the ſituation into which they had plunged the country. The time was at length come when the national account of blood and treaſure was to be made up, and they muſt ſhew to the Nation what had been received in return for the vaſt burthens which had been impoſed and the laviſh expenditure. It was the duty of the Houſe to take a view of the conduct of Miniſters during the war, the various and varying objects which they had held out for carrying it on, the frequent innovations and inroads which they had made on the Laws, and their aggreſſions againſt the free Conſtitution of the Country. The queſtion had been frequently diſcuſſed, and as often decided in the negative by the numerous and corrupt adherents of a wicked Miniſtry. It now called aloud for ſome deciſion on their falſehood, corruption, and deluſion. Their arrogant aſſertions and predictions had plunged the country into a ſtate of ruin, and by a variety of falſe prophecies and tricking impoſtures in impoſing a continuance of the war, had been no leſs deluding in ſubverting the Conſtitution, the fundamental laws had been altered, the bulwarks of Engliſh liberty taken away, and nothing was left but corruption and fraud. The ſituation of every perſon in the country was changed, from the higheſt to the loweſt. The King, Queen, Prince of Wales, Judges, Bank, &c. and in ſhort the whole face and appearance of things in England, Scotland, and Ireland, were changed. In order to effect this change, which was the object of the war, an attack was made againſt the manners, morals, cuſtoms, and habits of the people. They had conſpired and levied war, but the victory over the Conſtitution

ſtitution and Liberty of the People had been more deciſive than any victory abroad. The preſs was ſhackled, and printers laid under reſtraint; if convicted a ſecond time of printing what was deemed a libel, they were ſentenced to be tranſported to Botany Bay. Libels were hard to be denominated, ſign-poſts, ſcarecrows, &c. were called libels, and perſons having the misfortune to erect ſuch things were proſecuted. Star Chamber ſentences were put in practice. Perſons convicted were kept for years with the dread of their ſentence hanging over their heads, and if they complained were threatened with ſevere denunciations. Others were taken up on ſuſpicion, and kept in confinement without being brought to trial. The Trial by Jury was completely taken away. The Income Tax, a meaſure of the moſt oppreſſive and cruel kind, laid on the people, and Engliſhmen, whoſe pride it had once been to boaſt of their liberty, were ſummoned like culprits before a ſet of Commiſſioners, and made to give in a ſtatement of their incomes upon oath; many of their ſtatements thus verified upon oath were diſbelieved by the Commiſſioners, and they were ſurcharged, and conſequently held out to the world as perſons guilty of perjury. A little while before this unprincipled ſcheme of plunder was inſtituted, landed property was confiſcated to a large amount by the ſale of the Land Tax. Government entered into a ſort of copartnerſhip with Gentlemen of Landed Eſtates, who often found themſelves poſſeſſed of nothing more than their mere title deeds. The Old Law of England was moſt ſhamefully perverted, the practice of ſecret impriſonment adopted, and, when inquiries were made, the unfortunate priſoners changed from priſon to priſon, ſo as to elude the ſight of their friends. When he reflected on the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman who in a Britiſh Houſe of Commons vindicated the practice of torture uſed in Ireland, he could not help comparing him with the bloody-minded Robeſpierre, who appeared to him, in compariſon, more like an Angel of Mercy than the Right Hon. Gentleman, for that monſter's edicts cauſed the immediate death of the objects of vengeance—(*a laugh.*)—Gentlemen ſeemed to enjoy the compariſon; but he would again aſſert and contend, that the man who inflicted torture was worſe than Robeſpierre. (*A cry of Hear! Hear!*) There was no tyrant, not one of the Twelve Cæſars, that could exceed him. Would the Houſe conſent to paſs over in ſilence ſuch conduct, and ſuffer a juggle and ſham change of Adminiſtration to ſettle the account? The ſituation of the country demanded an immediate inquiry into the monſtrous corruption and abuſes of the late wicked Adminiſtration. The Hon. Baronet concluded with conjuring the Houſe to ſanction his motion, which was to the following effect—"That the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to inquire into the conduct of the late Miniſters at home and abroad."

Mr. Sturt ſeconded the motion.

Earl Temple roſe for the purpoſe of giving his unequivocal diſſent to the motion. The Noble Lord thought he was bound to apologize for taking up the time of the Houſe in replying to a ſpeech which certainly was one of the moſt extraordinary that had ever been uttered within its walls. It was a fact that would not be diſputed, that the Hon. Baronet's ſpeech was compoſed more of aſſertion than argument; and one of leſs argument he had never known brought forward. The principles which compoſed it had been frequently the ſubject of diſcuſſion, and as often decided in the negative. However weak the arguments which he had now adduced, there were ſome which required an anſwer. The Hon. Baronet had ſtated, that this country was forced into a war for the purpoſe of reſtoring Monarchy to France. The Hon. Baronet had fallen into ſome miſtake on this ſubject, for the origin of the war was not to reſtore Monarchy, but was a war of defence, into which this country was induced to enter, in conſequence of the repeated aggreſſions on the part of France. This was no new opinion, but was a fact which had been confirmed by the people, and had often been diſcuſſed. His Lordſhip therefore contended, that no new argument had been adduced to warrant a deviation from the line of conduct which the Houſe had adopted on ſimilar motions during the war. He then referred to the confeſſions of Arthur O'Connor and others, to ſhew that the pretence of parliamentary reform was only a maſk aſſumed by the United Iriſhmen to conceal their treaſon. His Lordſhip compared the demolition of the Baſtile, which contained only one priſoner, to the deſpotiſm which followed it, and which had converted almoſt every caſtle in that kingdom into dungeons. He vindicated the late Adminiſtration

ſtration from the charge of being averſe to peace; and concluded with an high panegyric upon the virtues and conſtancy of Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Archdale reprobated the motion, and complimented the integrity and energy of the late Miniſter, to whom he regarded the country as indebted for the happineſs it now enjoys.

Mr. Jones ſpoke in favour of the motion, and repreſented the ſpeech of the Noble Lord as a mere farrago, a kind of phantaſmagoria, deſtitute of method or matter, and calculated only to delude. The Miniſtry which had added 258 millions to our public debt, granted 583 penſions, made 95 Peers, and ſacrificed the lives of thouſands in a conteſt unjuſt in its origin, weak and diſaſtrous in its progreſs, and diſhonourable and inſecure in its concluſion, were objects of ſuſpicion, if not of execration; and it was incumbent on the Houſe to examine into their conduct, in order that, if innocent, their innocence might be made manifeſt; and if guilty, that puniſhment might attach to their criminality.

Lord Belgrave juſtified the conduct of the late Miniſters in the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the detention of different ſuſpected perſons; and concluded by moving an amendment to the original motion, the whole of which, with exception to the word "*that*," it propoſed to expunge, and ſubſtitute a vote of thanks to his Majeſty's late Miniſters.

The regularity of this amendment became the ſubject of ſome converſation between the Speaker, Lord Belgrave, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox, and was withdrawn; and after ſome obſervations from Mr. Elliſon, Sir Robert Buxton, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. W. Elford, againſt the original motion, and of Mr. Combe and Mr. Bouverie in favour of it, the Houſe divided—Ayes 39. Noes 246; Majority againſt the motion for inquiry 207.

Lord Belgrave gave notice that he would, after the receſs, bring forward a motion for a vote of thanks to the late Miniſters.

Mr. Sheridan obſerved, if ſuch a meaſure ſhould be perſiſted in, he ſhould feel it his duty to move that an Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to inform the Houſe by whoſe advice he had diſmiſſed thoſe meritorious Miniſters, or what circumſtance had occurred to render it impoſſible for them to retain their places.

This obſervation produced a general laugh; and after poſtponing the other orders of the day, the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

The Secretary at War ſtated, that there were ten Acts of Parliament reſpecting the militia of England, and five for Scotland, all of which he conceived ought to be conſolidated into one. He obſerved, that the military rulers of France might be ſuppoſed to view "*with a ſoldier's eye*" the infinite ſtrength, poſſeſſions, and reſources of this country; which, whilſt ever cautious not to give offence, ſhould be prepared to repel aggreſſion. He concluded a ſpeech of much matter, by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend and render more effectual the militia laws, and to augment the number of the militia.

Mr. Sheridan expreſſed high approval of the general principle of a plan which appeared calculated to augment a ſyſtem of defence ſo conſtitutional and ſo neceſſary. He paſſed an high eulogium upon the Navy, and conceived that the gratitude, juſtice, and policy of the country, demanded the continuance of a conſiderable marine, and that the Lieutenants who were to be reduced ſhould have more than 50l. a-year for their ſupport.

The Bill was preſented, and read a firſt time.

The motion for a Committee on the Beer Bill was oppoſed by Sir C. Bunbury, on the ground that it would in many reſpects militate againſt the poor.

Mr. Whitbread ſtated, that the calculations upon which the Bill was advocated were erroneous, and that it would be a ſacrifice of the intereſt and the comfort of the poor to the affluent. The rich man could purchaſe malt as cheap as the brewer, without being ſubject to the exciſe paid by the latter of 10s. or 11s. per barrel, which ultimately fell upon the poor.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer regretted the neceſſity of laying any tax which involved the lower orders; but ſaid, the reduction in the price of malt being equal to the duty, the brewers might ſell at the former price, inſtead of which they raiſed the price of beer, even before the tax was laid, and although its operation was not intended to comprize the ſtock on hand.

Alderman Combe, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Jones, oppoſed the committal of the Bill, which was ſupported by Mr. Baker,

Mr.

Mr. G. and Mr. N. Vanſittart, and Mr. Pitt, and carried 82 to 11.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that though he ſhould be able to prove to the ſatisfaction of the Committee, that the Acts of 1786, and 1792, for the reduction of the National Debt, would be beſt if conſolidated, ſtill it would not be poſſible at preſent to enter ſo much into diſcuſſion on the ſubject, on account that the papers were not yet ready; they were prepared with the utmoſt diſpatch, but it was neceſſary they ſhould undergo an examination, which could not be done before the enſuing week. He hoped, therefore, the Houſe would agree to go into a Committee, and in which he would have the honour to propoſe the Reſolutions, which, if agreed to, might be printed, and Gentlemen might come next week with them in their hands, as alſo the Papers, and conſequently be enabled to form a concluſion on the merits of his propoſition.

The Houſe then went into the Committee.

The Right Hon. Gentleman then read four Reſolutions: the firſt Reſolution was declarative of the effect which would be produced by the Conſolidation of the two Sinking Funds. The other three conſiſted of regulations for enforcing that principle, and carrying the meaſure into practice. The Reſolutions were not put. The Chairman reported progreſs, and obtained leave to ſit again.

The Report of the Aſſeſſed Taxes Bill was brought up, and a clauſe added for the Relief of Hackney Coachmen who drive with one pair of horſes. The Bill was then ordered to be engroſſed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

The Malt and Beer, and Carriage and Horſe Duty Bills, were read a third time, and paſſed.

Mr. W. Elliott enquired of Miniſters the time at which the Definitive Treaty was to be ſubmitted to the Houſe; and entered into ſome obſervations, which were deemed irrelevant by Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Alexander, who ſeverally called him to order.

Mr. Addington obſerved, that it was not uſual for his Majeſty's Miniſters to bring ſubjects of that deſcription into diſcuſſion; but if the queſtion was agitated when the Houſe was in poſſeſſion of the means to judge of it, he ſhould be ready to juſtify his conduct.

Mr. Tyrwhitt gave notice, that ſhortly after the recels, he would call the attention of the Houſe to the ſubject of the Prince of Wales's claims.

Mr. Sheridan announced his intention ſhortly to make his promiſed motion in regard to the recent changes in the Carnatic.

Lord Belgrave mentioned his purpoſe of moving the Thanks of the Houſe to his Majeſty's late Miniſters, about the 4th or 5th of the next month; after which the Houſe adjourned to

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

The Houſe in a Committee of Supply came to two Reſolutions: 1ſt, That a proviſion be made for the payment of Militia Subaltern Officers in time of Peace; and, 2dly, A proviſion alſo for the pay and clothing of the Militia for the year 1802.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Bill to reſtrict the Bank from paying in ſpecie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, having ſtated on a former night the grounds on which he conceived it proper to vote for a renewal of the Bill which reſtricted the Bank from paying in caſh, he thought it neceſſary to move that the blank in the Bill ſhould be filled up with the words "1ſt of March 1803."

After a few obſervations from Mr. M. A. Taylor, the Attorney General, and Meſſrs. Jones, Dent, Vanſittart, and Simeon, the motion was agreed to.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Exportation of French Wines in Flaſks and Bottles,

Mr. Vanſittart, after touching on the inconveniency of importing Champaign and Burgundy through the way of Jerſey and Guernſey, moved, that French wines in flaſks and bottles be allowed to be imported directly into this country, on payment of the duties thereon. Agreed to.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

On the Report of the Bank Reſtriction Bill being brought up, Mr. Jones, after ſome obſervations on the inexpediency and danger of the Bank iſſuing more paper than they had capital to meet, which he ſtated might be the caſe under the preſent Bill, ſubmitted a clauſe, and moved that it might be received, "to prevent the Bank from iſſuing more paper upon their credit than the amount of their capital, which was Eleven Millions."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in oppoſition to the motion, obſerved, that, in the firſt place, the Bill did not go ſo far as to ſanction that which the Hon. Gentleman ſtated; and in the next, as

the

the period for money payments was ſpecified, it would not be expedient, any more than poſſible, for the Bank to venture at an iſſue beyond their means of anſwering. In either caſe, therefore, the clauſe was unneceſſary, and the very agitation of it impolitic. It was rejected without a diviſion, the Report agreed to, and the Bill, with ſome amendments, ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

The Houſe in a Committee of Ways and Means reſolved, that the allowance to Militia Officers during Peace be defraved out of the Land-Tax.

Sir W. Elford deſired to know whether or not any proviſion was intended to be made for Militia Surgeons during the peace?

Mr. Vanſittart anſwered, that if the Hon. Member had any motion to make on that ſubject, it would originate properly in a Committee of Supply only, and therefore would not be orderly in a Committee of Ways and Means.

MONDAY, APRIL 26.

Mr. Jefferys preſented a Petition from the inhabitants of Coventry againſt the barbarous practice of Bull-baiting. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Reſolutions of the Committee for granting allowances to Militia Officers were agreed to, and Bills ordered.

LAND TAX.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe, purſuant to notice, to move for leave to bring in a Bill for conſolidating the ſeveral Acts relative to the Sale and Redemption of the Land Tax, and for making further proviſions for the ſale of the ſame. The Right Hon. Gentleman explained the objects of the Bill to be—firſt, to prolong the time allowed to Occupiers and Proprietors to buy the Tax, which time would expire in July next; ſecondly, to get rid of the right which Occupiers under the exiſting laws had to re-purchaſe as ſoon as the ſum in the hands of the Commiſſioners for the Reduction of the National Debt ſhould amount to 4,000,000l.; and thirdly, to make an arrangement that ſhould do away the effect which the preſent Acts were complained of to have had in interfering with the purpoſes of Mr. Powys's Act. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with a motion accordingly, which was agreed to.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

Mr. Alexander moved, that a Committee be appointed to prepare an eſtimate of the charge of the allowances to be made to Adjutants and Serjeant-Majors of the Militia, during Peace.—Ordered.

THE LATE MINISTERS.

Mr. Nichols gave notice, that on Friday ſe'nnight he would move an Addreſs to the King, in order to convey to his Majeſty the Thanks of the Houſe for his having been pleaſed to remove the Right Hon. William Pitt from his Councils.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared at the Bar with a Meſſage from his Majeſty, which being brought up, was read by the Speaker to the following purport:

"*G. R.*

"His Majeſty being deſirous of making a competent proviſion for his beloved children the Duke of Suſſex and the Duke of Cambridge, and the ſums of money applicable to the ſupport of his Civil Government being inſufficient for that purpoſe, his Majeſty requeſts the aſſiſtance of Parliament on the preſent occaſion, and truſts that his faithful Commons will not fail to make ſuch proviſion as the circumſtances of the caſe may ſeem to require."

The Meſſage was ordered to be referred to a Committee of Supply.

The Houſe went into a Committee on the Bill for allowing his Majeſty certain Duties on Exports and Imports, filled up the blanks, received ſeveral amendments, and adjourned.

The Houſe went through a Committee on the Bill for permitting the importation of French Wine in Bottles and Flaſks.

The Income Duty Repeal Bill was read a third time, and paſſed, and ordered to the Lords.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after adverting to an omiſſion, in point of form, in the Committee on the Land-Tax Redemption Bill, moved, that it be an inſtruction to the ſaid Committee to make proviſion for obviating the difficulties reſpecting the right of perſons occupying tenements and meſſuages, the Land Tax of which had been redeemed or purchaſed, to vote at elections. Ordered.

The Hon. Gentleman then moved for an account of the amount of the Land-Tax redeemed under the late Act, up to the lateſt period poſſible, diſtinguiſhing the proportion paid by Eccleſiaſtical and Corporative Bodies; as likewiſe the amount of Stock transferred in virtue thereof

thereof to the Commiſſioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

On the motion of Mr. Alderman Curtis, a Committee was ordered to enquire into the Laws for regulating the Aſſize of Bread.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after briefly remarking on the inſufficiency of the Civil Liſt, moved, that his Majeſty be enabled to grant a certain ſum out of the Conſolidated Fund, not exceeding 12,000l. per annum, to the ſupport of the dignity and maintenance of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Suſſex; and a like ſum to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cambridge.—Agreed to.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

Lord Hawkeſbury preſented the Definitive Treaties with France, Spain, and the Batavian Republic.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe to ſtate to the Committee the contract for the Lottery for the ſervice of the preſent year. The advantage ariſing to the Nation from the Lottery would be 555,000l. of which two-thirds, 370,000l. would be for the ſervice of Great Britain, and one-third, 185,000l. for Ireland. The entire ſum to be raiſed by the Lottery was 1,455,000l. of which 970,000l. for England, and 485,000l. for Ireland. He concluded with moving, that theſe ſums be raiſed by three Lotteries.

Mr. Corry ſpoke ſtrongly in favour of the plan.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that there be 100,000 tickets at 14l. 11s. a ticket, to be paid by inſtalments at different periods.—Agreed to.

STATE PAPER.

THE

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE

Between his Britannick Majeſty, and the French Republick, His Catholick Majeſty, and the Batavian Republick. Signed at Amiens, the 27th Day of March 1802.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

His Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republick, in the name of the French People, being animated with an equal deſire to put an end to the calamities of war, have laid the foundation of Peace in the Preliminary Articles ſigned at London, the 1ſt of October 1801 (9th Vendemiaire, Year 10).

And as by the fifteenth Article of the ſaid Preliminaries, it has been ſtipulated that Plenipotentiaries ſhould be named on each ſide, who ſhould proceed to Amiens for the purpoſe of concluding a Definitive Treaty, in concert with the Allies of the Contracting Powers;

His Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has named for his Plenipotentiary the Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the Moſt Illuſtrious Order of the Garter, Privy Counſellor to his Majeſty, General of his Armies, &c.; the Firſt Conſul of the French Republick, in the name of the French People, the Citizen Joſeph Bonaparte, Counſellor of State; His Majeſty the King of Spain and of the Indies, and the Government of the Batavian Republic, have named for their Plenipotentiaries, *videlicet*, His Catholic Majeſty Don Joſeph Nicholas de Azara, his Counſellor of State, Knight, Great Croſs of the Order of Charles III. his ſaid Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the French Republick, &c. and the Government of the Batavian Republick Roger John Schimmelpenninck, their Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the French Republick; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers, which are tranſcribed at the end of the preſent Treaty, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. There ſhall be peace, friendſhip, and good underſtanding, between his Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and ſucceſſors, on the one part; and the French Republick, his Majeſty the King of Spain, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the Batavian Republick, on the other part. The Contracting Parties ſhall give the greateſt attention to maintain between themſelves and their States a perfect harmony, and without allowing, on either ſide, any kind of hoſtilities, by ſea or by land, to be committed for any cauſe or under any pretence whatſoever.

They

They ſhall carefully avoid every thing which might hereafter affect the union happily re-eſtabliſhed, and they ſhall not afford any aſſiſtance or protection, directly or indirectly, to thoſe who ſhould cauſe prejudice to any of them.

Art. II. All the priſoners taken on either ſide, as well by land as by ſea, and the hoſtages carried away or given during the war, and to this day, ſhall be reſtored, without ranſom, in ſix weeks at lateſt, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, and on paying the debts which they have contracted during their captivity. Each Contracting Party ſhall reſpectively diſcharge the advances which have been made by any of the Contracting Parties for the ſubſiſtence and maintenance of the priſoners in the country where they have been detained. For this purpoſe, a Commiſſion ſhall be appointed by agreement, which ſhall be ſpecially charged to aſcertain and regulate the compenſation which may be due to either of the Contracting Powers. The time and place where the Commiſſioners, who ſhall be charged with the execution of this Article, ſhall aſſemble, ſhall alſo be fixed upon by agreement; and the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall take into account the expences occaſioned not only by the priſoners of the reſpective nations, but alſo by the foreign troops, who, before they were made priſoners, were in the pay, or at the diſpoſal of any of the Contracting Parties.

Art. III. His Britannick Majeſty reſtores to the French Republick, and her Allies, namely, his Catholick Majeſty and the Batavian Republick, all the poſſeſſions and coloniés which belonged to them reſpectively, and which had been occupied or conquered by the Britiſh forces in the courſe of the war, with the exception of the iſland of Trinidad, and the Dutch poſſeſſions in the iſland of Ceylon.

Art. IV. His Catholic Majeſty cedes and guarantees in full right and ſovereignty to his Britannick Majeſty the iſland of Trinidad.

Art. V. The Batavian Republick cedes and guarantees in full right and ſovereignty to his Britannick Majeſty all the poſſeſſions and eſtabliſhments in the iſland of Ceylon, which belonged, before the war, to the Republick of the United Provinces, or to their Eaſt India Company.

Art. VI. The Cape of Good Hope remains in full ſovereignty to the Batavian Republick, as it was before the war.

The ſhips of every deſcription belonging to the other Contracting Parties ſhall have the right to put in there, and to purchaſe ſuch ſupplies as they may ſtand in need of as heretofore, without paying any other duties than thoſe to which the ſhips of the Batavian Republick are ſubjected.

Art. VII. The territories and poſſeſſions of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty are maintained in their integrity, ſuch as they were previous to the commencement of the war.

Nevertheleſs, the limits of French and Portugueſe Guiana ſhall be determined by the River Arawari, which falls into the ocean below the North Cape, near the Iſle Neuve, and the Iſland of Penitence, about a degree and one third of North latitude. Theſe limits ſhall follow the courſe of the River Arawari, from that of its mouths, which is at the greateſt diſtance from the North Cape, to its ſource, and thence in a direct line from its ſource to the River Branco, towards the Weſt. The Northern Bank of the River Arawari, from its mouth to its ſource, and the lands which are ſituated to the North of the line of the limits above fixed, ſhall conſequently belong in full ſovereignty to the French Republick. The Southern Bank of the ſaid river from its ſource, and all the lands to the ſouthward of the ſaid line of demarkation, ſhall belong to her Moſt Faithful Majeſty. The navigation of the River Arawari ſhall be common to both nations.

The arrangements which have taken place between the Courts of Madrid and of Liſbon, for the ſettlement of their frontiers in Europe, ſhall, however, be executed conformably to the Treaty of Badajoz.

Art. VIII. The territories, poſſeſſions, and rights of the Ottoman Porte, are hereby maintained in their integrity, ſuch as they were previous to the war.

Art. IX. The Republick of the Seven Iſlands is hereby acknowledged.

Art. X. The Iſlands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, ſhall be reſtored to the order of Saint John of Jeruſalem, and ſhall be held by it upon the ſame conditions on which the Order held them previous to the war, and under the following ſtipulations:

1. The Knights of the Order, whoſe Langues ſhall continue to ſubſiſt after the exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, are invited to return to Malta as ſoon as that exchange ſhall have taken place. They ſhall there form a general Chapter, and ſhall proceed to the election of a Grand Maſter, to be choſen from amongſt the natives of thoſe nations which preſerve Langues, if no ſuch election ſhall have been already made ſince the exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles of Peace. It is underſtood that an election which ſhall have been made ſubſequent to that period, ſhall alone be conſidered as valid, to the excluſion of every other which ſhall have taken place at any time previous to the ſaid period.

2. The Governments of Great Britain and of the French Republick, being deſirous of placing the Order of Saint John and the Iſland of Malta, in a ſtate of entire independence on each of thoſe Powers, do agree, that there ſhall be henceforth no Engliſh nor French Langues; and that no individual belonging to either of the ſaid Powers ſhall be admiſſible into the Order.

3. A Malteſe Langue ſhall be eſtabliſhed, to be ſupported out of the land revenues and commercial duties of the Iſland. There ſhall be dignities, with appointments, and an Auberge appropriated to this Langue; no proofs of Nobility ſhall be neceſſary for the admiſſion of Knights into the ſaid Langue; they ſhall be competent to hold every office, and to enjoy every privilege in the like manner as the Knights of the other Langues. The municipal, revenue, civil, judicial, and other offices under the government of the Iſland, ſhall be filled, at leaſt in the proportion of one-half, by native inhabitants of Malta, Gozo, and Comino.

4. The forces of his Britannick Majeſty ſhall evacuate the Iſland and its dependencies within three months after the exchange of the Ratifications, or ſooner if it can be done: at that period the Iſland ſhall be delivered up to the Order in the ſtate in which it now is—provided that the Grand Maſter, or Commiſſioners, fully empowered according to the ſtatutes of the Order, be upon the Iſland to receive poſſeſſion; and that the force to be furniſhed by his Sicilian Majeſty, as hereafter ſtipulated, be arrived there,

5. The garriſon of the Iſland ſhall, at all times, conſiſt at leaſt one-half of native Malteſe; and the Order ſhall have the liberty of recruiting for the remainder of the garriſon from the natives of thoſe countries only that ſhall continue to poſſeſs Langues. The native Malteſe troops ſhall be officered by Malteſe, and the ſupreme command of the garriſon, as well as the appointment of the Officers, ſhall be veſted in the Grand Maſter of the Order; and he ſhall not be at liberty to diveſt himſelf of it, even for a time, except in favour of a Knight of the Order, and in conſequence of the opinion of the Council of the Order.

6. The independence of the Iſlands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, as well as the preſent arrangement, ſhall be under the protection and guarantee of Great Britain, France, Auſtria, Ruſſia, Spain, and Pruſſia.

7. The perpetual neutrality of the Order and of the Iſland of Malta, and its dependencies, is hereby declared.

8. The ports of Malta ſhall be open to the commerce and navigation of all nations, who ſhall pay equal and moderate duties. Theſe duties ſhall be applied to the ſupport of the Malteſe Langue, in the manner ſpecified in paragraph 3, to that of the civil and military eſtabliſhments of the Iſland, and to that of a lazaretto, open to all flags.

9. The Barbary States are excepted from the proviſions of the two preceding paragraphs, until, by means of an arrangement to be made by the Contracting Parties, the ſyſtem of hoſtility which ſubſiſts between the ſaid Barbary States, the Order of Saint John, and the Powers poſſeſſing Langues, or taking part in the formation of them, ſhall be terminated.

10. The Order ſhall be governed, both in ſpiritual and temporal matters, by the ſame ſtatutes that were in force at the time when the Knights quitted the Iſland, ſo far as the ſame ſhall not be derogated from by the preſent Treaty.

11. The ſtipulations contained in paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10, ſhall be converted into laws and perpetual ſtatutes of the Order, in the cuſtomary manner. And the Grand Maſter (or, if he ſhould not be in the Iſland at the time of its reſtitution to the Order, his repreſentative), as well as his ſucceſſors, ſhall be bound to make oath to obſerve them punctually.

12. His

12. His Sicilian Majeſty ſhall be invited to furniſh 2000 men, natives of his dominions, to ſerve as a garriſon for the ſeveral fortreſſes upon the Iſland. This force ſhall remain there for one year from the period of the reſtitution of the Iſland to the Knights; after the expiration of which term, if the Order of Saint John ſhall not, in the opinion of the guarantying Powers, have raiſed a ſufficient force to garriſon the Iſland and its dependencies, in the manner propoſed in paragraph 5, the Neapolitan troops ſhall remain, until they ſhall be relieved by another force, judged to be ſufficient by the ſaid Powers.

13. The ſeveral Powers ſpecified in paragraph 6, *videlicet*, Great Britain, France, Auſtria, Ruſſia, Spain, and Pruſſia, ſhall be invited to accede to the preſent arrangement.

Art. XI. The French forces ſhall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman territory; the Engliſh forces ſhall in like manner evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the ports and iſlands which they may occupy in the Mediterranean or in the Adriatick.

Art. XII. The evacuations, ceſſions, and reſtitutions, ſtipulated for by the preſent Treaty, except where otherwiſe expreſsly provided for, ſhall take place in Europe within one month; in the Continent and Seas of America and of Africa within three months; and in the Continent and Seas of Aſia within ſix months after the Ratification of the preſent Definitive Treaty.

Art. XIII. In all the caſes of reſtitution agreed upon by the preſent Treaty, the fortifications ſhall be delivered up in the ſtate in which they may have been at the time of the ſignature of the Preliminary Treaty; and all the works which ſhall have been conſtructed ſince the occupation, ſhall remain untouched.

It is farther agreed, that in all the caſes of ceſſion ſtipulated, there ſhall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation they may be, a term of three years, to be computed from the notification of this preſent Treaty, for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of their property acquired and poſſeſſed either before or during the war, in which term of three years they may have the free exerciſe of their religion and enjoyment of their property.

The ſame privilege is granted in the countries reſtored to all thoſe, whether inhabitants or others, who ſhall have made therein any eſtabliſhments whatſoever during the time when thoſe countries were in the poſſeſſion of Great Britain.

With reſpect to the inhabitants of the countries reſtored or ceded, it is agreed that none of them ſhall be proſecuted, diſturbed, or moleſted in their perſons or properties under any pretext, on account of their conduct or political opinions, or of their attachment to any of the Contracting Powers, nor on any other account, except that of debts contracted to individuals, or on account of acts poſterior to the preſent Treaty.

Art. XIV. All ſequeſtrations impoſed by any of the parties on the funded property, revenues, or debts, of whatever deſcription, belonging to any of the Contracting Powers, or to their ſubjects or citizens, ſhall be taken off immediately after the ſignature of this Definitive Treaty. The deciſion of all claims brought forward by individuals, the ſubjects or citizens of any of the Contracting Powers reſpectively, againſt individuals, ſubjects or citizens of any of the others, for rights, debts, property, or effects, whatſoever, which, according to received uſages and the law of nations, ought to revive at the period of peace, ſhall be heard and decided before competent tribunals; and in all caſes prompt and ample juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered in the countries where the claims are made.

Art. XV. The fiſheries on the coaſt of Newfoundland, and of the adjacent Iſlands, and of the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, are replaced on the ſame footing on which they were previous to the war; the French fiſhermen and the inhabitants of Saint Pierre and Miquelon ſhall have the privilege of cutting ſuch wood as they may ſtand in need of in the Bays of Fortune and Deſpair, for the ſpace of one year from the date of the notification of the preſent Treaty.

Art. XVI. In order to prevent all cauſes of complaint and diſpute which may ariſe on account of prizes which may have been made at ſea, after the ſignature of the Preliminary Articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the veſſels and effects which may have been taken in the Britiſh Channel, and in the North Sea, after the ſpace of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the Ratifications of the ſaid Preliminary Articles, ſhall be reſtored on each ſide;

that the term shall be one month from the British Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equator; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular description of time or place.

Art. XVII. The Ambassadors, Ministers, and other Agents of the Contracting Powers, shall enjoy respectively, in the States of the said Powers, the same rank, privileges, prerogatives, and immunities, which publick Agents of the same class enjoyed previous to the war.

Art. XVIII. The Branch of the House of Nassau, which was established in the Republick formerly called the Republick of the United Provinces, and now the Batavian Republick, having suffered losses there, as well in private property as in consequence of the change of Constitution adopted in that country, an adequate compensation shall be procured for the said Branch of the House of Nassau for the said losses.

Art. XIX. The present Definitive Treaty of Peace is declared common to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the Ally of his Britannick Majesty; and the Sublime Porte shall be invited to transmit its act of accession thereto in the shortest delay possible.

Art. XX. It is agreed that the Contracting Parties shall, on requisitions made by them respectively, or by their Ministers or Officers duly authorized to make the same, deliver up to justice, persons accused of crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party; provided that this shall be done only when the evidence of the criminality shall be so authenticated as that the laws of the country where the person so accused shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the offence had been there committed. The expences of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by those who make the requisition. It is understood that this Article does not regard in any manner crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed antecedently to the conclusion of this Definitive Treaty.

Art. XXI. The Contracting Parties promise to observe sincerely and *bonâ fide* all the Articles contained in the present Treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects or citizens; and the said Contracting Parties generally and reciprocally guaranty to each other all the stipulations of the present Treaty.

Art. XXII. The present Treaty shall be ratified by the Contracting Parties in thirty days, or sooner if possible, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in due form at Paris.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten Plenipotentiaries, have signed with our hands, and in virtue of our respective full powers, the present Definitive Treaty, and have caused our respective seals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the 27th day of March 1802; the 6th Germinal, year Ten of the French Republick.

(L. S.) CORNWALLIS.
(L. S.) JOSEPH BONAPARTE.
(L. S.) J. NICHOLAS DE AZARA.
(L. S.) R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

It is agreed that the omission of some titles which may have taken place in the present Treaty shall not be prejudicial to the Powers or to the persons concerned.

It is further agreed that the English and French languages made use of in all the copies of the present Treaty shall not form an example, which may be alledged or quoted as a precedent, or in any manner prejudice the Contracting Powers whose languages have not been used; and that for the future what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of, Powers who are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like Treaties in any other language, shall be conformed with; the present Treaty having nevertheless the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been therein observed.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten Plenipotentiaries of his Britannick Majesty, of the French Republick, of his Catholick Majesty, and of the Batavian Republick, have signed the present separate Article, and have caused our respective seals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the 27th day of March 1802; the 6th Germinal, year Ten of the French Republick.

(L. S.) CORNWALLIS.
(L. S.) JOSEPH BONAPARTE.
(L. S.) J. NICHOLAS DE AZARA.
(L. S.) R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, APRIL 28.

THE Act of Amneſty, in favour of the Emigrants, has been officially publiſhed: it extends to all claſſes, except the following:—

1. The individuals who have been Chiefs of armed Aſſemblages againſt the Republic.

2. Thoſe who have had commiſſions in the enemy's armies.

3. Thoſe who, ſince the foundation of the Republic, have preſerved places in the eſtabliſhment of the *ci-devant* French Princes.

4. Thoſe who are known to have been, or to be at preſent, inſtigators or agents of civil or foreign war.

5. Commandants by ſea or land, as well as Repreſentatives of the People, who have rendered themſelves guilty of treaſon to the Republic.

6. The Archbiſhops and Biſhops who, diſavowing legitimate authority, have refuſed to give in their reſignation.

Thoſe who intend to take the benefit of this Act, are required to return to their country before the 23d of September next. On their arrival, they are to be examined before Commiſſioners, appointed in virtue of the Act; after which they are to take an oath of fidelity to the Republic. By the nature of this oath, they renounce all places, penſions, titles, &c. which may have been granted to them by Foreign Powers.

[It is not a little worthy of remark, that, although receiving a certificate of amneſty from the Miniſter of *Juſtice*, they are to remain for ten years under the particular ſuperintendance of the Government, which reſerves to itſelf the privilege of removing them to the diſtance of twenty leagues from their reſidence.]

With reſpect to the property of the Emigrants, whatever may remain in poſſeſſion of the Government is to be reſtored to them, with the exception of woods or foreſts, which are declared to be alienable; as are likewiſe immoveable property devoted to the public ſervice, canal ſhares, and dividends of ſtock, which may have accrued ſince the period of the emigration of their owners.

The Budget for the ſervice of the year has been opened; and the expenditure is ſtated at 500 millions, or about 21 millions ſterling.

Another partial revolution has taken place in the Canton of Berne. During the abſence of the Chief Landamman, the Petty Council, taking advantage of the aſſemblage of a mob, declared the country in danger, and aboliſhed the Senate. Of theſe proceedings the French Miniſter has ſpoken in terms of approbation.

The news of the opening of the Scheldt has created univerſal diſmay throughout Holland.

PARIS, *May* 7.—Citizen Bertin is appointed Colonial Prefect at Martinique; Citizen Salicetti (uncle of Bonaparte), Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Genoa; and Citizen Rheinhard, formerly Secretary to the Embaſſy in England, Miniſter to the Circle of Lower Saxony.

The Firſt Conſul has appointed the Abbé de la Tour d'Auvergne, a deſcendant of Turenne, to the Biſhopric of Arras.

The acts of the Firſt Conſul, relative to the Italian Republic, will in future be called *decrees*, and not *arretes*.

The Conſuls have accepted a donation of 10,000 livres from C. Lalande, to found an annual prize for the beſt memoir upon an aſtronomical ſubject.

This day the remains of General Deſtaing, who was yeſterday killed in a duel in the Bois de Boulogne, were interred with great pomp.

General Menou has juſt been appointed a Member of the Tribunate.

The Paris papers have given copies of the letters which paſſed between the French Generals Reynier, Deſtaing, and Menou, on the ſubject of Egypt, and which led to the unfortunate duel between the two firſt-mentioned Officers. The points of this correſpondence are briefly as follow: General Reynier having, in his work on Egypt, lately publiſhed, accuſed Deſtaing of retiring from the field in conſequence of a very ſlight wound, the latter ſent him a challenge. The letter of the former, in an anſwer to Deſtaing, contained this remarkable paſſage:

"General Reynier ought to fight no man but General Menou, on the ſubject of the affairs of Egypt. As a General he ought to refuſe that honour to a contemptible fellow, but as a private

vate individual he will be at the Gate Chaillot of the Bois de Boulogne, at ſeven o'clock in the morning."

The reſult was, that they met, and Deſtaing was killed. Reynier then ſent a very violent letter to Menou, in which he accuſes him of mental derangement, in yielding to the artifices of an *intriguant*, and enſuring unmerited ſucceſs to the Engliſh. In the courſe of this letter he ſays,

"A ſimple narrative of events, and of your conduct, is enough to load you with infamy; and ſhould your name go down to poſterity, it will be claſſed with thoſe whoſe memory hiſtorians have preſerved, in order to contraſt their character with the talents and the virtues of the great men who have ſometimes betrayed the ſame indulgence which Bonaparte has been pleaſed to beſtow on you."

After accuſing Menou of ingratitude, he concludes with the following violent declaration:

"Should you continue to vegetate under the infamy to which public opinion muſt conſign you, I will ceaſe to notice the remains of a life ſullied by ſo many acts of perfidy and baſeneſs; but ſhould you again, by dint of intrigues, ſucceed in puffing yourſelf into notice, be aſſured you ſhall not be able to avoid me, even ſhould you be daſtard enough to ſolicit an order for our ſeparation."

In conſequence of this letter, as more bloodſhed was to be apprehended, Reynier has been ordered to retire to the diſtance of thirty leagues from the capital.

The Spaniſh ſquadron ſailed on the 1ſt from Breſt. The Firſt Conſul has ordered, as a mark of his ſatisfaction, that a preſent of a pair of piſtols and a ſabre ſhould be made to each Captain in the fleet.

8. Yeſterday a Deputation was ſent to the Firſt Conſul from the Conſervative Senate, to requeſt his acceptance of ſome ſtriking token of the gratitude of the nation. With all the apparent diſintereſtedneſs of patrictiſm, the Conſul declined the proffered reward; declaring, that he could die without a pang, if he beheld in his laſt moments the proſperity of the French Nation upon an equality with its glory. The agents, however, were not inactive; the report of a Special Committee on this ſubject was referred to the Conſervative Senate; and the latter having taken the circumſtance into their conſideration, and collected the votes by a ſecret ſcrutiny, decreed as follows:

"Art. 1. The Conſervative Senate, in the name of the French People, teſtifies its gratitude to the Conſuls of the Republic.

"2. The Conſervative Senate re-elects Citizen Napolean Bonaparte Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, for ten years immediately following the ten years for which he has been appointed by the thirty-ninth Article of the Conſtitution."

Theſe Reſolutions having been tranſmitted to the Firſt Conſul; and he having expreſſed his determination "to make a freſh *ſacrifice* for the good of the people;" the Senate on the 10th decreed, that the French Nation ſhould be conſulted on the queſtion, *Whether N. Bonaparte ſhall be Conſul for life?*

[It has been ſince referred to the popular vote, *Whether he ſhall not alſo name his ſucceſſor.*]

A letter from Cadiz, dated April 2, ſays, "I have the ſatisfaction to inform you of the arrival of the money from Spaniſh America, ſo long expected. The Argonaut, Spaniſh man of war, is arrived here to day from Vera Cruz, after a paſſage of fifty-eight days. She brings a moſt valuable cargo, conſiſting of 3,200,000 dollars for the King, and 4,119,259 for individuals; beſides 400 bales of cochenille, and 490 ſerons of indigo. Three frigates, with three millions of dollars each, had ſailed for Cadiz before the Argonaut left Vera Cruz; and two men of war, the St. Peter and St. Fulgeneir, with ſix millions each, were to ſail ſoon after. We may therefore look for them every moment."

The Firſt Conſul is expected ſhortly at Bruſſels to meet the Notables of the Belgic Departments.

The Emperor of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia are to have an interview at Memel the middle of June.

A new treaty with Wirtemberg has juſt been concluded at Paris, at the expreſs deſire of the Emperor of Ruſſia. It gives great ſatisfaction to the Court at Stutgard; but the States of the Dutchy ſeem diſſatisfied with it. The conditions have not tranſpired.

17. On the night of the 15th, the froſt was ſo ſevere as to do great damage among the vines. In the environs of Paris ſome of them were entirely frozen. Aſparagus, melons,

cherries, &c. have alſo ſuffered conſiderably.

A commercial Tariff is ſaid to be under the conſideration of the Britiſh and French Governments.

BERNE, *May* 6.—For ſome months paſt the peaſants in the Canton of Leman, who owed tithes and taxes, have been concerting meaſures to deſtroy the archives in the caſtles and towns, with a view of annihilating the titles of their debts to the State. A courier, who arrived laſt night, brought intelligence that theſe fatal plots have been ſuddenly carried into execution. A great body of the populace have been armed and organiſed for that purpoſe. Several of the archives were already burnt at the time of his departure. Several engagements had taken place in different points, but without any great loſs, becauſe they were not in a condition to oppoſe much reſiſtance. Government has ordered troops to march in order to put an end to this anarchic exploſion; they will be ſupported by the French troops who are in the diſtrict of l'Aigle; and C. Kuhn, the Miniſter of Police, will repair to Leman as Commiſſioner of Government—we have no doubt, therefore, that good order will be reſtored.

May 7.—A part of Helvetia is again a prey to diſcord and trouble. The inſurrection in the Canton of Vaux is more ſerious than was at firſt ſuppoſed. Two thouſand armed peaſants have declared war againſt the caſtles, archives, and magazines of arms. They threaten Lauſanne and Morges, and are maſters of ſix caſtles. Troops have been diſpatched againſt them, who are marching thither with all ſpeed. The chiefs of the inſurgents acted a part in the diſturbances which took place in the month of November 1800. The Valais is not in a ſtate of greater tranquillity that the Pais de Vaud. C. Peltier, nominated Preſect by General Thurreau, has diſplaced the Tribunal of the Canton, who have formally proteſted againſt this meaſure, and they have declared that they will not quit their functions unleſs compelled by force. This capital has been the theatre of diviſion. The Helvetic troops in garriſon here came to blows with the French troops: ſeveral have been wounded on both ſides. The reſpective Commandants have conſigned them to their barracks. In the mean time the Notables are again employed with the plan of a Conſtitution preſented to them on the 3d by the Petty Council; but the nature of this plan is not yet known.

May 10.—The inſurgents, to the number of 2000 men, who threatened Lauſanne, entered that place on the morning of the 8th, having at their head Reymond, who having drawn up his troops in order of battle, repaired to the Envoy of Government, Citizen Kuhn, Member of the Petty Council, and demanded—1ſt, That the national archives ſhould be delivered up to him—2d, That the abolition of tithes and certain taxes ſhould be formally guaranteed by the new Conſtitution—3d, That an abſolute amneſty ſhould be publiſhed in favour of the inſurgents. Citizen Kuhn rejected theſe propoſals, and ſummoned the chief of the rebels to quit the city immediately. The latter at firſt refuſed to comply with this order; but on its being repeated by the French Commandant of Lauſanne, he reſolved to retire with his followers to Montbenon, one of the promenades of the city, but without the walls of the town. C. Kuhn then repaired in haſte to Berne, to give an account to the Petty Council of what had taken place, and to get new inſtructions. The Petty Council reſolved that they would liſten to no propoſals on the part of the inſurgents, and would reduce them by force. He requeſted General Montrichard to direct in perſon the military operations which the continued reſiſtance of the rebels might render neceſſary; but as that General could not go to Berne, he ſent in his ſtead General Anſey, with more forces. The rebels give out that they are ſupported by France, and to impoſe on the credulity of the people, they have hoiſted the French colours. Theſe reports, which gain great credit among the people, and which damp the courage of good Citizens, have been formally contradicted by C. Verninac, French Miniſter.

LAUSANNE, *May* 6.—At nine o'clock in the evening of the 4th, four companies of the 87th French demi-brigade, and on the 5th two other companies of the ſame troop arrived here from l'Aigle. In the night between the 4th and 5th, a patrole of militia cavalry were met at ſome diſtance from this town by a detachment of inſurgents, who fired upon them; a ball paſſed through the cloak of the Officer who commanded them, and wounded his horſe.

horſe. The ſame night, a company of militia, organized at Morges by the Sub Prefect, made ten priſoners, one of whom was ſeverely wounded. The inſurgents proceeded to ſeveral caſtles in the environs of Morges, among others at Graney, Araiſens, Coltens, Mollens, &c. and obliged the proprietors to deliver up their charters, which they burnt in their preſence. The Prefect continues to purſue every meaſure of ſafety dictated by wiſdom and prudence.

AMERICA and the WEST INDIES.

Extract from the New Providence Paper, of the 16th March.

"Lieutenant T. Barnes, of the 64th regiment, with recruits from England, under the command of Major M'Donald, of the 3d Weſt India regiment, arrived lately at Martinique, on their way to Jamaica. While the tranſport lay at anchor, the Lieutenant requeſted permiſſion to go on ſhore to purchaſe ſome things he was in want of, but the Major refuſed his aſſent, and he was obliged to ſend his wife for that purpoſe.

"The boat had ſcarcely reached the ſhore, when the ſhip was diſcovered getting under way; Mrs. Barnes immediately put to ſea with a view of regaining the veſſel, but in vain, although ſhe followed for a conſiderable diſtance, and was diſtinctly ſeen by all on board, ſtanding up in the boat, waving her handkerchief as a ſignal of her approach and danger. Lieutenant Barnes uſed every perſuaſion that love and apprehenſion could inſpire, that they would ſhorten ſail, but the Commanding Officer was inexorable, and purſued his courſe. The boat leſſened to the eye, while a fond huſband's fears magnified its danger—he anticipated the worſt, and frantic with love and with deſpair, he plunged overboard and periſhed.

"Mrs. Barnes, no longer able to encourage her boatmen to the purſuit, made for the ſhore, and providentially regained it; a ſtranger, however, and deſtitute of money or clothes, her ſituation, and the circumſtances which led to it, reached the knowledge of Admiral Duckworth, who, with conſiſtent kindneſs and attention, received her on board his veſſel, and carried her to Jamaica to rejoin her huſband; but the tranſport (the Majeſtic) had arrived at Port Royal ſome days before, and the firſt ſound which reached her on landing announced his death."

A letter from a Merchant in Baltimore, dated 23d March, ſays—"I have ſeen the Captain of the French corvette La Bayonaire, in 24 days from Cape Francois, he ſays, that Chriſtophe, Bunel, and Deſſalines, are arreſted. St. Marc is ſafe, and Gonaives is in the power of the French; Jean Rabel is ſafe. Many of the Negroes taken with arms have been brought back to the Cape, put in chains, and employed repairing the houſes they had burned, many of which are already rendered habitable. The Government-houſe is not much damaged, but all the other public offices are deſtroyed. Petit-Ance is not burned. A large convoy for the uſe of the murdering Negroes had been intercepted. More than two millions and a half of ſpecie have been found in the treaſury at Port Republican. They had not yet liberated a great number of the white people of Cape Francois, whom the Negroes had carried off with them, but ſeveral came daily to the Cape from the woods, where they had kept concealed."

The New York Gazette of the 25th March ſtates, that when Captain Cotter, of the ſloop Friendſhip, left Gonaives, the town was in flames.

The journal of Thomas Sandford, Mate of the brig Hance, which was loſt on her paſſage from Portland to St. Lucia, relates, that on the 17th of December the mainmaſt was cut away in a gale of wind, and in the gale it carried away one of the pumps, and tore up part of the deck. The crew, conſiſting of the Maſter, Ingerſol, the Mate, and five others, could only ſave fourteen kegs of crackers, ſix pieces of beef, and ſeven gallons of rum, from the ſalt water, on which they ſubſiſted until the 25th, when the ſurvivors were reduced to the dreadful neceſſity of eating the fleſh of three of their companions, who had died from cold and hunger. The Maſter, Ingerſol, died on the 27th; as did another of the crew the 30th. None now remained but the Mate and a boy, who, having caught ſome rain water, were enabled to prolong exiſtence until 10th January, when they were taken up by the brig Morgan Ratler, from Duxburg to Marſeilles, the Maſter of which treated the unfortunate ſufferers with the greateſt humanity, and put them on board the Roebuck ſchooner, from Gibraltar to New York.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

APRIL 29.

THE Proclamation of Peace in the Cities of London and Weſtminſter excited the moſt lively ſenſations of joy. The ſtreets were crowded at a very early hour by perſons of almoſt every rank, impatiently waiting for the proceſſion; and the vaſt numbers of ſtrangers from the country, whom curioſity had attracted, added much to the buſtle of the ſcene.

Every window in the line of the proceſſion diſplayed a groupe of female beauty; and many Ladies actually took poſſeſſion of their ſeats by nine o'clock. All buſineſs was ſuſpended, and genuine happineſs ſeemed to reign uncontrolled. So great a crowd certainly never aſſembled in the ſtreets and in and on the houſes of London before. The Proclamation of Peace in 1783 was not attended by a tenth part of the number.

At half paſt ten, the Horſe Guards arrived at St. James's, and drew up two deep in front of the Palace (their faces towards the Palace), ſtretching their line from St. James's-ſtreet, along Pall-Mall, to the Union Club Houſe; in their front, the beadles, conſtables, high conſtable, high bailiff, and the civil officers of Weſtminſter, aſſembled in an oppoſite line. At a quarter paſt eleven, the King's band ſtruck up "God Save the King:" "Rule Britannia," &c. were played before St. James's. The heralds, and marſhall with his men, in the mean time aſſembled in the Stable-yard of the Palace, from which they proceeded preciſely at twelve o'clock; and when they were coming out of Cleveland-row, the heralds ſounded their trumpets, marched forward till they paſſed St. James's Gate, and came oppoſite the balcony window eaſt of it, in which were the Queen, ſeveral of the Princeſſes, and other branches of the Royal Family, to ſee the ſight. Here, about ten minutes paſt twelve, the trumpets having ſounded, the Windſor Herald read, for the firſt time, the Proclamation of Peace *. At the concluſion the trumpets ſounded; and the ſpectators, who were as numerous as it was poſſible to crowd together, gave one loud and general huzza. The proceſſion then moved forward along Pall-Mall in the following order:—

Horſe Guards clearing the way.
Beadles of Weſtminſter, two and two, bare-headed, with ſtaves.
Conſtables of Weſtminſter, in like manner.
High Conſtable, with his Staff, on horſeback.
Officers of the High Bailiff of Weſtminſter, with white wands, on horſeback.

Horſe Guards to flank the Proceſſion.

Clerk of the High Bailiff.
High Bailiff and Deputy Steward.
Horſe Guards.
Knight Marſhal's Men, two and two.
Knight Marſhal.
Drums.
Drum Major.
Trumpets.
Serjeant Trumpeter.
Purſuivants.

Horſe Guards to flank the Proceſſion.

Serjeants

* The following is a copy of it.

"By the KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

"GEORGE R.

"Whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip between Us, the French Republic, his Catholic Majeſty, and the Batavian Republic, hath been concluded at Amiens, on the 27th day of March laſt, and the Ratifications thereof have been duly exchanged: in conformity thereunto, We have thought fit hereby to command, that the ſame be publiſhed throughout all Our dominions: and We do declare to all Our loving ſubjects Our will and pleaſure, that the ſaid Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip be obſerved inviolably as well by ſea as land, and in all places whatſoever; ſtrictly charging and commanding all Our loving ſubjects to take notice hereof, and to conform themſelves thereunto accordingly.

"Given at Our Court at Windſor, the 26th day of April 1802, in the forty-ſecond year of Our reign.

"GOD ſave the KING."

Serjeants at Arms. { Heralds. Kings of Arms. } Serjeants at Arms.
Horſe Guards.

When it arrived at Charing Croſs, the trumpets ſounded three times, and the reading of the Proclamation was repeated. After it was read, the populace gave very loud and repeated huzzas.

The roof of the New Church was crowded with ſpectators, like that of moſt other edifices in the courſe through which the proceſſion was to paſs. The area below, which is encloſed with a parapet wall and iron paliſadoes, and elevated above the level of the ſtreet, was alſo filled with people. A melancholy accident happened juſt as the Heralds came abreaſt of this place. A ſtone railing runs round the roof of the church, adorned with ſtone urns at equal diſtances; and a man on the outſide, in the bow on the eaſtern end, happened to be leaning his hand upon the urn before him. As he ſtretched forward, it fell off. Newcaſtle-ſtreet, the end of Hollywell-ſtreet, and the ſouthern ſide of the Strand, all commanded a view of the ſpot; and all the windows being crowded, and the attention being drawn to that quarter, ſeveral of the ſpectators ſaw the ſtone in the commencement of its fall, and raiſed a loud ſhriek. The church being very high, this notice excited an alarm before the ſtone reached the ground, and ſeveral of the people below ran from their ſituations; but whether into or out of the danger, they did not know. Three young men were cruſhed in its fall. The one was ſtruck upon the head, and killed upon the ſpot; the ſecond ſo much wounded that he died on his way to the hoſpital; and the third died two days after. A young woman was alſo taken away apparently much injured, and ſeveral others were hurt; but whether by flying ſplinters or the preſſure of their companions, they do not know. The urn, which weighs about 200lb. ſtruck in its deſcent the cornice of the church, and carried part of it away; but this was the only obſtruction which it met in its fall. An officer of the church went up to aſcertain the man whoſe hand was upon the urn when it tumbled over. He had fallen back and fainted upon its giving way. He was taken into cuſtody; but we do not find that any blame is imputable to him. The urn ſtood upon a ſocket; but, inſtead of being ſecured by a ſtrong iron ſpike running up the centre, there was nothing but a wooden one, which was entirely decayed, and conſequently broke off with the preſſure of the man's hand, as he was in the act of leaning forward. The ſtone broke a large flag to pieces in the area below, and ſunk nearly a foot into the ground.

Juſt as the proceſſion arrived at Temple Bar, it being one o'clock, the Park and Tower guns were fired. An hour before this time the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, had arrived at the ſame place from the Manſion Houſe in grand proceſſion. [The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in their ſtate carriages, the Aldermen in their private coaches, accompanied by the Officers of the City, the Militia, the Eaſt India Company Volunteers, and an immenſe courſe of people. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs alighted at Temple Bar, and went into the houſe of Meſſrs. Child, Dent, and Co. bankers. The ſtate carriages paſſed through the Bar, empty, and turned in the ſpace newly widened for the projected improvement to the Weſt of the Bar. They then returned through the Bar, and reſumed their ſtations in the line of Aldermen's carriages.

As ſoon as notice was brought to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the approach of the Heralds and ſuite from St. James's, they came forth and mounted their chargers. The Lord Mayor rode a very fine cheſnut horſe. The Sheriffs had alſo beautiful horſes. They were all dreſſed in their robes and chains of office—the Lord Mayor held in his hand the ancient ſceptre, which is regularly transferred when the Lord Mayor is ſworn in, but ſeldom or never uſed in public; it is about eighteen inches long, made of gold and glaſs, ornamented with pearls and precious ſtones round the coronet; at the top is the Britiſh arms. The Sheriffs bore their wands. They were received with a grand acclamation of trumpets and other muſical inſtruments; and took their ſtation within the Gate, which was ſhut and guarded.]

On the approach of the proceſſion on the Weſtminſter ſide, the Horſe Guards filed off, and lined both ſides of the way. The Beadles of Weſtminſter, the Officers of the High Bailiff, and the Conſtables

ſtables, did the ſame, and made a lane for the Knight Marſhal and his Officers to ride up to Temple Bar, the gates of which were ſhut. The junior Officer of Arms, coming out of the rank between two Trumpeters, preceded by two Horſe Guards to clear the way, rode up to the gate; and, after the Trumpets had ſounded thrice, knocked with a cane. Being aſked by the City Marſhal from within, "Who comes there?" he replied, "The Officers of Arms, who demand entrance into the City to publiſh his Majeſty's Proclamation of Peace."—The gates being opened, he was admitted alone, and the gates were ſhut again. The City Marſhal, preceded by his Officers, conducted him to the Lord Mayor, to whom he ſhewed his Majeſty's warrant, which his Lordſhip, having read, returned, and gave directions to the City Marſhal to open the gates, who, attending the Officer of Arms on his return to them, ſaid, on leaving him, "Sir, the Gates are opened." The Trumpets and Guards being in waiting conducted him to his place in the proceſſion, which then moved on into the City (the Officers of Weſtminſter filing off, and retiring as they came to Temple Bar). The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs took their place in the line immediately after the Heralds and other Officers of the College of Arms. At the bottom of Chancery-lane the whole halted, and, the Trumpeters having made their ſound, the Heralds read aloud his Majeſty's Proclamation. The ſtate coach fell into the rear of the Marſhals, Heralds, &c. and was followed by ten Aldermen's carriages, among whom were thoſe of Meſſrs. Combe, Cadell, Skinner, and Staines, who were much applauded at different times. The proceſſion then moved on through Fleet-ſtreet, up Ludgate-hill, through St. Paul's Church-yard, and into Cheapſide.

[One of the Sheriffs (Rawlins), whoſe horſe was frighted at the noiſe and crowd, had nearly received a ſevere fall under St. Dunſtan's Clock. While the cavalcade was going along Fleet-ſtreet, a child ſlipped out of a woman's arms in a one pair of ſtairs window; but the mob caught and ſaved it.]

The order of proceſſion in the City was as follows:

Horſe Guards.
Knight Marſhal's Men, two and two.
Knight Marſhal.
Drums.
Drum Major.
Trumpets.
Serjeant Trumpeter.
Purſuivants of Arms.

Serjeants at Arms { Heralds Kings of Arms } Serjeants at Arms

Four Conſtables together.
Six Marſhal-Men, three and three, on foot.
Six Trumpeters, three and three.
Band of Muſic.

Sheriffs Officers on foot. { Two City Marſhals, on horſeback. Two Sheriffs, on horſeback. Sword and Mace, on horſeback. } Sheriffs Officers on foot.

Porter, in a black Gown and Staff. { LORD MAYOR, on horſeback. } Beadle.

Houſehold, on foot.
Six Footmen in rich liveries, three and three.
State Coach, with ſix horſes, with ribbands, &c.
Aldermen in ſeniority, in their coaches.
Carriages of the two Sheriffs.
Officers of the City, in carriages, in ſeniority.
Horſe Guards.
The Volunteer Corps of the City.
The Artillery Company and Eaſt India Volunteers.

Horſe Guards, to flank the Proceſſion, in ſingle file.

Horſe Guards, to flank the Proceſſion, in ſingle file.

At the top of Wood-ſtreet the cavalcade again halted, and the Trumpeters having ſounded thrice, the Proclamation was again read. When the proceſſion came oppoſite the Manſion-houſe, a ſcaffold built in front of the building gave way. The brother of the Lady Mayoreſs, Mr. Hadley, it is ſaid, broke his leg; Mr. Dixon, Common-Councilman for Tower Ward, was alſo ſeverely bruiſed. The proceſſion having reached the Royal Exchange, where Alderman Curtis was in military command, the Proclamation was read for the laſt time, amid very loud and reiterated huzzas. The proceſſion paſſed along Cornhill and Leadenhall-ſtreet, to Aldgate Pump, where it doubled back along Fenchurch-ſtreet, up

Gracechurch-ſtreet, down Cornhill, and formed oppoſite the Manſion-Houſe, where his Majeſty's thanks were preſented by the Lord Mayor to the various Volunteer Corps. He invited their Commanders, as well as the Aldermen, &c. to dine with him. The Horſe Guards eſcorted the Heralds back to the Heralds College in Doctors Commons, and proceeded to St. James's, with the Knight Marſhal and his men. As they went along, they depoſited the three maces at Mr. Iſherwood's, on Ludgate-hill. The Lord Mayor invited the Heralds to dine with him in their tabarts. This they could not do; but they went in full dreſs.

THE ILLUMINATIONS

were never more general; and the effect was very ſtriking. The ſplendour of the lights, reflected on the perpetual ſtream of curious gazers that rolled on through the ſtreets below, preſented a very animated ſcene. We cannot pretend to deſcribe the effect of this wide-extended blaze. The whole firmament was as it were on fire; and by the darkneſs of the night, the ſplendour of the effort to convert night into the brightneſs of day was the more conſpicuous. The moon and ſtars were both withdrawn from the competition of Art to ſuperſede their reign!

We can only mention the diſplays which were moſt particularly diſtinguiſhed.

Mr. OTTO's houſe, in Portman-ſquare, was the object of univerſal attraction, and curioſity was amply gratified. The following is a deſcription of the brilliant allegory which decorated the houſe. From the level of the ſquare roſe a projecting colonade of the Ionic order, with correſponding pilaſters, and garlands of various colours; the entablature, richly decorated, was divided in the centre by a tablet, on which was formed the word AMITY*: the upper part of the ſtructure was adorned by four pilaſters, terminating in arches, the middle arch forming a ſeparate body reaching to the cornice, which was delineated by coloured lamps, from which iſſued a very vivid flame: above the cornice was a ſtar of the moſt brilliant colours, its magnitude proportionate to the height at which it was placed, crowning the whole of this temporary fabric: before the ſide arches were placed two vaſes of an antique form, the interſtices between which were filled up with laurel trees, formed by green lamps, and the letters G. R. and F. R. ſurmounted by a Royal * and Civic Crown. In the middle arch, above the cornice, was a large tranſparency, repreſenting England and France, with their various attributes, in the act of uniting their hands, in token of amity, before an altar dedicated to HUMANITY; over it, in the centre, appeared the word PEACE, with olive branches around it.—At four in the afternoon the buſineſs of lighting up commenced; and ſuch was the immenſe number of lamps, that, notwithſtanding the active exertions of thirty ſkilful lamplighters, it was ſeven before the work was finiſhed. Though the whole front was nearly a ſheet of undulating radiance, nothing heavy or overloaded was to be ſeen. All was light, and ſeemed rather to be ſuſpended in air, than fixed to an immoveable object, while the various colours had more the appearance of a beautiful piece of jewellery than a collection of lamps. The whole was arranged in the form of a temple, with much appropriate ornament, and was very creditable to the Ambaſſador, and to the magnificence of his Government, which directed the expence of it. But the very circumſtance of its extraordinary brilliancy was the reaſon that few people could approach it, comparatively with the numbers who went to ſee it. Soon after eight o'clock, Portman-ſquare was ſo completely jammed with people and carriages, that it was very difficult to get either in or out. Many carriages were ſtationary more than three hours. Nothing could exceed the gaiety of the

* A curious occurrence actually took place a few days before. The preparations made at the houſe of M. Otto for the general illumination had daily attracted immenſe crowds to view them. Over his door was put in coloured lamps the word "CONCORD." John Bull read this CONQUER'D, and began to make a diſturbance. M. Otto came out to explain the word: nothing, however, would convince the mob, but that the meaning was, *the Engliſh are conquered by the French.* M. Otto, finding his attempts at explanation fruitleſs, very good-naturedly ordered the offenſive word to be removed, and that of AMITY ſubſtituted in its place. Some ſailors then found that *G. R.* was not ſurmounted by a Crown; this was ſtipulated for, and a lamp-formed Crown put up.

ſcene,

ſcene, the band of muſic of the Coldſtream Guards being within-ſide the railing of Portman-ſquare during the whole evening, playing martial airs. The ſquare was thickly crowded at three o'clock the next morning.

At the Eaſt end of the Town, the firſt object was the INDIA HOUSE:—Above the pediment appeared the Crown; immediately below which was an elegant ſtar, with the initial letters G. R. on each ſide; between each pillar were large letters forming the word PEACE, with double rows of lamps under the whole; the pillars were alſo hung with lamps from the baſe of each to the top. Light elegant feſtoons of lamps adorned each window.

The BANK of ENGLAND was moſt brilliantly illuminated on the whole of the front next Threadneedle-ſtreet, and in ſome compartments next the Bartholomew-lane ſide. All the windows were bordered and hung with lamps; the large round pillars had lamps turned round them in a ſpiral form, and the flat ones were alſo lighted in oblique lines, which had a very beautiful effect. All along the top of the front was alſo brilliantly lighted, as were four of the large compartments on each ſide of the main entrance, each with a very large ſtar of great brilliancy. But the grand attraction was the beautiful tranſparencies; one was in the centre, the whole ſize of the large centre window, ſurmounted by a well-executed buſt of his Majeſty; one in the middle compartment, on the ſide next Bartholomew-lane, and another in the middle compartment next Princes-ſtreet, both of them the full ſize of the compartment. The centre tranſparency conſiſted of five allegorical figures; Britannia was repreſented as ſeated in a ſtate of reſt, her helmet and ſhield lying beſide her, as if newly thrown off, and the whole figure indicated that ſhe had juſt laid them aſide. Peace was depictured with the olive branch in the act of ſaluting her, and Minerva appeared on her right, giving her wiſe counſel to remain in the ſtate ſhe is in. In the back ground was a lofty pillar, againſt which ſhe reſted, emblematic of ſtability. On the left of Britannia were Induſtry and Genius, with their appropriate emblems, to whom ſhe offered her hand. In her right ſhe held a cornucopia, a proper emblem of what the united efforts of Induſtry and Genius, dictated by Wiſdom, and aſſiſted by Peace, will do for a country like Britain. The compartment on the left repreſented Peace by a female figure leaning againſt a pedeſtal, to ſhew ſtability; an olive tree in full bearing overſhadowed her head; and in the back ground were ſeen corn fields heavily laden; ſhe held an olive branch in her right hand, and with her left ſhe pointed to the emblems of Painting, Sculpture, and Literature, which, though now reclined, ſhe ſeemed to promiſe ſhould again revive with renovated ſplendour under her foſtering hand. On the compartment on the right was a figure of Plenty, who, from a cornucopia, as well as with her hands, was liberally diſtributing the fruits of the earth and the flowers of the field; the back ground diſplayed a profuſion of crops of corn, &c. &c. The tranſparencies were moſt admirably executed by Smirke.

The MANSION HOUSE a large tranſparency in the front. The ſubject—Peace diſpenſing her favours to the inhabitants of all parts of the globe. Four figures, each repreſenting one of the four quarters of the globe, were paying homage, and gratefully accepting her mediation. Each quarter had its appropriate emblem; among which, at a diſtance, were ſeen the Commercial Fleets of Great Britain returning to port. The whole had a fine effect. Above the tranſparency was the word "Peace," and above that "G. R." The pillars were alſo encircled partially with lamps, and ſome of the windows of the Manſion were illuminated.

The LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY in Birchin-lane.—Along the lower part of the building were "Peace and Commerce," in very large letters of coloured lamps, and bordered with foliage of olive and laurel. Above was a very large anchor and cable, between the letters G. R.; the whole ſurmounted by a crown of a large ſize; all the windows were likewiſe lighted with feſtoons of lamps, which gave the building the appearance of a ſheet of fire when cloſe to it.

The Front of the PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE was embelliſhed in three diviſions.—In the centre compartment, Bellona, ſtopped in her deſolating courſe by the Goddeſs of Peace, dropped the reins of the horſes which drew her blood-ſtained car, and turned aſide her face with averſion from the olive branch preſented to her. At the top, in the centre, was placed a brilliant ſtar of the Order of the Garter. Inſcription, "Glory to God on High!" Another tranſparent painting in the eaſtern department repreſented the

horſes

horrors of war, a woman in agony lying on the corpſe of a deceaſed ſoldier; in the back ground, a city and port in flames, the terrified inhabitants flying in various directions; inſcription, "War and Deſolation." On the weſtern ſide, Britannia and Peace greeting each other. The diſtant ſcene preſented the riſing ſun ſhining over a placid ſea, and brightening a landſcape in which the ploughman was whiſtling on his way; the emblems of Commerce, Induſtry, and Plenty, were ſpread around; a city rebuilding, emblematical of the renovation of public proſperity. Aloft was a Phœnix, the moſt ancient and celebrated ſymbol of the revival and regeneration of all things; inſcription, "Peace and Renovation." The whole was richly decorated with coloured lamps diſpoſed in obeliſks and feſtoons.

The SUN FIRE OFFICE had a large tranſparency of a Sun on each of the three fronts, with Peace and Plenty, and profuſions of variegated lamps.

The POST OFFICE.—G. R. and the Crown.

LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE made a very ſplendid appearance. The whole front was illuminated in a ſtyle of great taſte and variety. The two end windows were beaded with a double row of lamps, which repreſented a curtain feſtooned at top and bottom; the ſecond window from each end contained a tranſparency emblematic of the bleſſings of peace—a wheatſheaf—a plough—and various fruits of the earth ſcattered around in luxuriant abundance; the other windows in the front were beaded with a border forming a ſimilar curtain with thoſe at the end; but in the centre of each hung a large branch formed by green lamps. This was altogether a moſt brilliant and pleaſing ſpectacle.

In Fenchurch-ſtreet we noticed that of Mr. Allen, upholder to the Bank of England. Britannia ſeated on two bales of goods, repreſentative of Commerce; pouring from a cornucopia reverſed, in her right hand, ſeveral ſorts of money over the globe beneath, was encircled by laurel branches, and ſurmounted with a Crown, with the letters P and C on the ſides, ſignifying Peace and Credit.

TOM'S COFFEE HOUSE had an anchor; and JACK'S COFFEE HOUSE the word "Peace," and the Britiſh flags furled in the windows.

Mr. SEWELL (the bookſeller), a tranſparency;—Motto, "Laus Deo."

FARTHING and Co. Cheapſide, beſide the uſual ſhew of lamps, had moving ſpiral columns, giving a pretty effect.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL had two whole length tranſparencies. On the left, War was purſuing her direful courſe, while, on the right, Peace ſat reclined in an eaſy chair; the cornucopia pouring forth its ſtores unhandled, and the proſpect of an abundant harveſt appearing in the back ground. Over the head of Peace, an angel holds a ſcroll, on which is written, "Eſto perpetua."

NEALE and BAILEY, St. Paul's Church Yard, very handſome; a Crown, above G. R. a Star on each ſide, and feſtoons over the whole building.

PELLAT and GREEN, potters and glaſſmen, corner of Paul's Chain, made a moſt brilliant diſplay, the fronts of two houſes being covered with one plan or illumination. A large ſtar of ſmall lamps round it; extenſive feſtoons and draperies of lamps on each ſide; ſprigs of olive above each feſtoon in green lamps; below, medallions. On the feſtoons was written, "Give God Praiſe." The effect of this was exceſſively grand.

CLAY and SCRIVEN, Ludgate-hill, had a large tranſparency, repreſenting the ceſſation of hoſtilities—War, holding in her hands the chains of a number of captives, was preparing to releaſe them, while Peace was approaching Britannia, whoſe counſellor, Minerva, is preſent, introducing to her the various Arts and Sciences likely to proſper under her influence.

The LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, Ludgate-hill, each window of three rows of windows, three windows in a row, ſurrounded with a border of ſmall lamps, thickly ſet, producing a fine effect.

BLADES, the glaſſman; a tranſparency of a ſhip at top; a tranſparent crown of cut glaſs, ſparkling beautifully; the King's medallion in a tranſparency; and beneath all, the word "Peace;" around all theſe a profuſion of lamps in pillars, circles, G. R. &c.

In Fleet-ſtreet, GREY'S ſported a tranſparency, in which was repreſented a hero returning in his triumphal car, his ſword ſheathed, after having, by his victories, cauſed to be made an honourable peace.

OVEY, the hatter, had a tranſparency of Fame proclaiming "Peace to all the World."

HOUNSOM, the linen-draper, and the Rev. Mr. PRIDDEN, were very neatly lighted up.

MASON,

MASON, the ſeedſman, exhibited to our jolly tars a ſcene of attraction. It was that of a man of war completely rigged, dreſſed with the colours of all nations, and the Britiſh ſtandard flying at the main.

ADAMS. The principal figure, emblematical of Peace, was repreſented by a female in an erect poſture, ſimply attired; the Britiſh lion couched at her feet; in one hand ſhe held a cup, in the other the cornucopia, both of which ſhe is in the act of preſenting to Britannia, who was ſeated, leaning on her ſpear, ſhield, and other trophies, apparently receiving from the hands of Peace the intended boon. Concord exhibited in the figures of two children, as attendants on Peace, and Neptune welcoming the return of Commerce, elucidated by two veſſels riding on the diſtant ocean, with their ſails bending towards theſe ſhores. The whole was illuminated with lamps, &c.

PARKER and PERRY's, the glaſs-warehouſe, was very ſplendid; two Corinthian pillars were erected, one on each ſide the building, which, according to the order, were beautifully lighted; an immenſe brilliant and radiant ſtar was in the centre, on each ſide of which were twiſted rows of lamps reaching from the top to the bottom of the building; G. R. and a Crown were at the top. Two ſmaller pillars were in the centre, decorated in like manner; very large feſtoons of lamps were diſpoſed even from the parapet to make an uniform whole; and on the top of all was a globe or fire-pot, making a continued blaze. Every part of the large building was covered, and attracted a great crowd of ſpectators.

The STEEPLE of ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH was illuminated in three ſtories.

SERJEANTS' INN GATE, locked; a border of lamps round the top of the gate outſide; a ditto at the extreme of the archway, inſide; a ſtar hanging down from it; the walls on each ſide the archway decorated with feſtoons of lamps. The effect beautiful, like the gate of a fairy temple.

At Mr. FROST's, a grocer, in St. Clement's Church-yard, a telegraphic illumination attracted the ſpectators, from its ingenuity. At a high window ſome artiſt contrived a ſpecies of changeable light, by which he exhibited diſtinct letters in ſuch rapid ſucceſſion as to form ſentences, ſuch as "Britannia rules the Waves," "Britons never will be Slaves," "Peace and Plenty."

DRURY LANE THEATRE was ſuperb beyond the powers of deſcription. The immenſe ſize of the building, and its towering elevation above all thoſe that ſurround it, afforded the proprietors prodigious advantages, which they improved with the greateſt ſpirit. During the day the Union Flag was diſplayed from the ſummit of the building; but towards evening this was replaced by a model of a man of war, ſo large that it is matter of the greateſt aſtoniſhment how they were able to hoiſt it to ſuch an height. Flags and ſtreamers floated from her top-maſts. The front in Ruſſell-ſtreet was illuminated with great taſte. At the top was a dove, with an olive branch, farther down a Crown, with ſprigs of laurel, and the letters G. R. and below the word PEACE, in lamps of the greateſt brilliancy. It was on the Weſt front, however, that pains and expence had been chiefly laviſhed. Five colonades of the Corinthian order roſe from below to the top of the eliplis which forms the box lobby, and ſeemed to ſupport the whole. Between them were tranſparencies exhibiting Peace, Britannia, Fame, and other appropriate figures. Among them was, firſt, a very large and beautiful tranſparency of the implements of war. Cannon were ſeen vomiting forth their deſtructive contents, and the dead and the dying appeared at a diſtance. The contraſt thus produced heightened the effect to a wonderful degree. This was ſurmounted by a wheatſheaf, and the words PEACE and PLENTY, in characters ſeemingly each three feet long. Olive branches extended a great way on each ſide. There was next a circular tranſparency, with the arms and emblems of the United Kingdom. Above this appeared a brilliant imperial Crown, with the two letters G. R. And at the top of all was a fine tranſparent painting of a Dove flying downwards, and bearing an olive branch in its mouth. The number of lamps was aſtoniſhing; they were beautifully variegated and uncommonly vivid. But the chief merit of the decorations was their taſteful arrangement; and of this, deſcription can convey no idea. Though the ſcale was ſo great, a complete ſymmetry and proportion were preſerved, as if the whole had not exceeded the ſize of a picture frame. The moſt perfect ſimplicity was conjoined with magnificence. On the whole, it was one of the grandeſt and moſt beautiful illuminations ever ſeen in this metropolis. It reached to the very top of the Theatre, which was planted round with flambeaux, and, on

account of its great height, it was ſeen from many parts of the town and country. From Weſtminſter Bridge the ſight was ſublime beyond conception. The lights, from the height of their poſition, were reflected on the Thames, and thus had a double effect, which was ſtill further multiplied by the undulation of the water. About ten o'clock the mob, which then filled all the adjoining ſtreets, was ſurpriſed by the firing of a ſky rocket from the roof of the Theatre. This was followed by ſplendid fireworks, rockets, ſtars, wheels, &c. which laſted near two hours; and being let off from ſuch a lofty ſtage, the effect was allowed, by all preſent, to be beyond whatever they had before witneſſed. At laſt the ſhip, placed by the ſtatue of Apollo, began to open upon another compoſed of combuſtible materials. A mock engagement enſued, and the latter blew up, ſhewing all the beauties of Chineſe fire. The finale was truly grand; and the crowd teſtified, by loud and repeated huzzas, their admiration and their gratitude.

The narrower limits of COVENT GARDEN THEATRE did not admit of ſo magnificent a diſplay. The Bow-ſtreet front was, however, moſt ſuperbly illuminated. It conſiſted, as uſual, in the ſurmount of G. R. Crown, Stars, and other appendages; but this occaſion called for greater energy; in conſequence of which, an allegorical tranſparency was exhibited, under which was written, "London the Mart of the World." On each ſide were two female figures, emblematical of Induſtry and Commerce. From this Theatre, alſo, a number of fireworks were thrown up during the night.

Among other tranſparencies which attracted much notice, was a very neat deſign at Savage's (the coach maker), in Great Queen-ſtreet. In the foreground was Britannia, ſeated beſide a rock, with her lion and lamb, her trident and olive-branch. At a diſtance, on a nook of land projecting into the ſea, was the temple of Fame; the figure of Fame on the top ſounding from her trumpet the words "Peace throughout the World;" in the door-way of the temple, a tranſparent motto of "The Repoſitory of Britiſh Heroes;" and a full length figure of Lord Nelſon (a good likeneſs, though diminutive), with a motto over his head of "Nelſon and Victory." proceeding to the temple, followed by a common ſailor bearing an enſign with the motto "Peace." Further over the waves appeared Commerce in her ſhell chariot drawn by dolphins, with a label proceeding from her mouth, inſcribed "Joy to Britannia;" and in the back ground were Britiſh merchantmen, ſailing to and fro over the ocean. Over the tranſparency hung a crown of laurels, illuminated with variegated lamps, and ſuſpended by a ribband of like lamps, dropping from a true lover's knot, which formed the faſtening of a very beautiful double feſtoon of them, extending over the front of the premiſes, and done up at the corners with brilliant circles of lamps, with drops of them pendant at each ſide; the whole forming a contour pleaſingly picturesque and taſteful.

The OPERA HOUSE was illuminated with the Crown, the initials G. R. and the word "Peace," in full length.

The LITTLE THEATRE, Haymarket, G. C. R. in variegated lamps.

The houſe of Mr. COBBET, an American bookſeller, of Pall-Mall *, in conſiſtency with a ſpirit of anti-pacific darkneſs which diſtinguiſhed it on the former illuminations for the ſignature of Preliminaries, remained on this occaſion inexorably opaque. The mob (with equal conſiſtency) took umbrage, and vented their indignation on the windows, ſaſhes, ſhutters, and every

* We underſtand that, previous to the night of illumination, Mr. Cobbet wrote to a Noble Lord high in office, informing him, that it was not his intention to put up any lights in his windows, and therefore requeſting his Lordſhip would order him a guard of ſoldiers that evening for the protection of his property. His Lordſhip returned for anſwer, that his Majeſty's Government was always ready to afford any aſſiſtance in its power to every claſs of his Majeſty's ſubjects; at the ſame time it was ſuggeſted, that if his Majeſty's ſubjects in general were as obſtinate as Mr. Cobbet, it would be a matter of ſome difficulty to find protection for all. [This perſon a Public Journaliſt has thought entitled to juſt the ſame proportion of pity (on *ſuch* an occaſion) as a miſanthrope who, being in a crowd aſſembled on a joyous feſtival, ſhould, rather than go with the ſtream, voluntarily lay himſelf down under their feet, and then complain that he was trampled upon.]

thing

thing about the front of the houſe that was not impregnable to bludgeons and ſtones.

The SUBSCRIPTION HOUSES of BROOKS, WHITE, and the other eminent ones in St. James's-ſtreet, were truly brilliant and elegantly ſimple in their luminous decorations.

Mr. WAUD's, Bond-ſtreet.—Seven tranſparencies were exhibited; the centre one was Britannia ſitting down, with a lion, couched; in the back-ground, St. Paul's, with a column riſing at her back, with the names of Howe, Duncan, St. Vincent, Abercromby, &c. A figure of Fame was coming towards her to crown her; ſhe held in her hand the words, "God has given Peace and Plenty." On the two ſides were the figures of Peace and Plenty: in the four compartments of brick-work were four tranſparent mottos, as follow: "May the King long enjoy a happy life;" 2d, "May the People of the United Kingdom live happy and free;" 3d, "May every bleſſing crown the Peace Makers;" 4th, "Thanks to the gallant Army and Navy; may they long enjoy the bleſſings of Peace."

Mr. BOVI, of Piccadilly, had a well executed tranſparency of Peace deſcending from Heaven. War and his train were ſeen departing from the land, and on another ſide was ſeen a Cupid ſetting fire to the implements of war.

Mr. RIVIERE, of Bond-ſtreet, had a beautiful tranſparency repreſenting Britannia giving directions to Gratitude, who is engraving the name of "Addington" at the back of her Throne.

OAKLEY's, Bond-ſtreet.—A very beautiful tranſparency in four partitions; the whole front of the houſe being alſo brilliantly illuminated.

Mr. OTTO's Secretary, George-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare.—Tranſparency repreſenting Peace and general happineſs, ſurrounded with laurel and feſtoons.

Lord DUDLEY and WARD, Park-lane.—A moſt brilliant illumination. Over the portico was the word "Peace," in blue globe lamps, over ſome gold leaf, which had an admirable effect. On the top was a large crown, and on each ſide of the door were columns hung with lamps.

Mr. BROWN, Green-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.—Three tranſparent pictures, viz. 1. Britannia receiving the Olive Branch from Peace, and Mars retiring with his Dogs of War. 2. Figure of Time, aſſiſted by Wiſdom, drawing a curtain over the horrors of War. 3. Britannia repoſing, ſeated by the Oak, and Neptune placing the laurel crown on her head. In the rear a man of war diſmantling, and a corn-field, with a ſoldier and ſailor reaping.

Mr. HOPE's, in Cavendiſh-ſquare, conſiſted of a rectangle on the front, the baſe of which was a double row of plain lamps in a line with the firſt floor, and the top a parallel line along the baſe of the windows of the attic ſtory. An olive ſprig on each of the upper angles, and the word "Peace" in a line in the middle, being a letter on each of the five dining-room windows. This was at once one of the ſimpleſt and neateſt devices we noticed. The effect was beautiful.

Lord St. VINCENT's private houſe, in Mortimer-ſtreet, diſplayed an Anchor, with a Dove reſting upon it, and holding the Olive Branch in its mouth.

Meſſrs. JACKSON and MOSER, Frith-ſtreet, Soho.—A handſome vertical Column or Pillar, illuminated by an immenſity of lamps, the capital of which alſo exhibited an infinity of lights, doubly and trebly reflected by glaſs backs; above which were four beautifully executed tranſparencies, repreſenting our moſt gracious Sovereign; the Angel of Peace; the Horn of Plenty, and a Ship ſupported by Commerce. The coronet of the whole was a globe of the world with a Dove ſettling on the ſame, bringing a glorious Peace to the inhabitants thereof. On the ſummit a pharos, the whole turning round on a pivot in continual motion.

TEMPLE of the MUSES, Finſbury-ſquare.—A large and beautiful tranſparency repreſenting Neptune alighting from his ſhell, and conducting the fair form of Peace to Britannia, who, ſeated on her ſhore and diveſted of warlike emblems, received her with the warmeſt tranſports. The diſtance was occupied by a view of the Britiſh Channel crowded with commercial ſhipping, a happy preſage of the bleſſings of Peace! The whole was ſurmounted by a large ſtar of variegated lamps. Fire works were exhibited from the Cupola, which, from the height

height of the building, were ſeen at an immenſe diſtance.

Mr. TURNER, coach-maker, oppoſite Shoreditch Church, exhibited a large tranſparency, 24 feet long, and 12 high, repreſenting Britannia triumphantly ſeated in a Marine Car, drawn by ſea horſes; the Britiſh banner floating with the motto, "Hail Peace;" a diſtant view of the ſea, with a repreſentation of the Battle of the Nile, and the L'Orient on fire, the whole executed in a moſt ſpirited and maſterly manner; in front of which are ſeen boats in motion rowing along, and veſſels paſſing on various tacks. The motion of the boats, figures, and ſhips, exceed deſcription.

The PHANTASMAGORIA (Lyceum) amuſed the people by a ſpecimen of its art, which was a tranſparency repreſenting Peace charming away the Demon of War, which continually kept vaniſhing in fire and ſmoke, and again returning.

The ADMIRALTY.—At the top a brilliant crown, underneath a radiated ſtar over an Anchor, and a row of lamps on each ſide, with flambeaux extending the whole length of the gates.

The PAY OFFICE at the Horſe Guards was alſo brilliantly illuminated with the Crown and the initials G. R.; the whole of the windows in front were hung with lamps.

Mr. JAMESON, of Charing-croſs, had a moſt beautiful piece of mechaniſm, conſiſting of a ſhip, the model of the San Joſeph, of 120 guns, lying at anchor, being kept in continual motion by clock-work on the ſea, with the words "Briton's Glory" encircling the veſſel; at a diſtance (in painted perſpective) were repreſentations of two other Britiſh ſhips; the appearance of the ſky being a fine azure blue, the clouds tinted with red, and the waves of the ſea a beautiful green, had a very charming effect. A brilliant crown at the top, and the Royal initials G. R. on each ſide in variegated lamps, finiſhed this grand deſign.

Mr. ADDINGTON's houſe in Downing-ſtreet was illuminated by flambeaux, and wax lights from top to bottom.

Lord WHITWORTH had a grand diſplay at his houſe at Whitehall; the initials of G. R. wreath of laurel, and all the windows hung to corre-

Mr. PORTER, of Parliament-ſtreet, had a beautiful tranſparency; in the front was a field-piece, with three of the Royal Artillery preparing to fire to the right, and on the left Peace, preſenting an olive branch with one hand, and with the other preventing the ſoldier from drawing the ſponge from the cannon (which is in the act of ſtorming a caſtle), and points to a dove who brings the happy tidings of peace.

At the entrance of COADE and SEALY's Exhibition Gallery of Ornamental Stone, Weſtminſter-bridge-road, on the ſummit of a rock, denoting Stability, ſtood the Angel of Peace, a ſtatue larger than life; her right hand held the olive branch, bound with a ribbon; tranſparent motto, "God hath bleſſed his People with Peace;" her eye directed towards Heaven, and her left hand pointing the beholder to that true ſource of our preſent tranquillity. Around this beauteous appearance was a glory, formed by a double row of tranſparent lamps, with branches of olive and green lamps burſting from it; and at the top, the Imperial Crown highly illuminated.

A BUTCHER in the ſame road had the letter P. in lamps before his houſe, while he was employed at his door in regaling the paſſers by with ale from a barrel, over which was a label, "Drink if you pleaſe—may thoſe that fight our battles never be forgot in Peace!" There was a great crowd; and the hearty butcher had made ſome of them ſo merry, that it was found to be neceſſary to call in the aid of the conſtables to preſerve PEACE.

ASTLEY's THEATRE exhibited a tranſparency of Britannia receiving the olive from the hands of the Goddeſs, and trampling on her ſpear.

The CIRCUS had a tranſparency at top, repreſenting a dove with an olive branch, underneath "Long live the King," and a Crown, and the word "Peace," repreſented by lamps.

Blackfriars Road, Mr. ROWNTREE, founder, exhibited a beautiful tranſparency, repreſenting the lion and the lamb in amity, the implements of war trampled under foot, and the ſoldier at the plough tail. On the one ſide was a repreſentation of ſmiths at work, turning the ſwords into ploughſhares; underneath the whole was a dove, with an olive branch in his bill.

Mr.

Mr. GARRATT's, near London Bridge.—The figure of Methuſalem devoutly looking up to an infant child, holding an olive branch in his hand, with this inſcription, "May the new-born Peace become as old as Methuſalem."

Dr. LOWTON, Queen-ſtreet, in the Borough.—Tranſparency in the windows, "God ſave and bleſs George our King, both Houſes of Parliament, Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights. May England and France never thirſt againſt each other's blood. Bleſſed are the Peace-Makers, for they ſhall be called the Children of God."

In Newington, Walworth, and the neighbourhood, ſeveral houſes were well lighted up with devices and mottos.—One of the moſt ſingular in this vicinity was that of an inhabitant of Penton-row, Walworth, who had three plain tranſparencies in the front of his houſe. On one was written in large capitals, Luke 2d Ch. 14th Ver. On another, Iſaiah 52d Ch. 7th, 9th, and 10th Ver.; and on the third, Matt. 5th Ch. 9th Ver.; to the no little edification of his neighbours, many of whom were employed the whole evening in referring to their *duſty* BIBLES for an explanation of the ſame. We were told, that this *Quiz* was a BOOKSELLER: and if ſo, "*that accounts for it.*"

The ſtreets in every quarter were crowded, and in ſome it was ſcarce poſſible to paſs. We ſhould imagine that there were on the pavement in the courſe of the day 4 or 500,000 people. The evening was favourable, and the ſtreets perfectly dry and comfortable to pedeſtrians.

APRIL 29. At Guildhall, Sir William Herne reſigned his Alderman's Gown.

The French poſt-nights from London are in future to be Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, inſtead of Tueſdays and Fridays.

30. At night, a Gentleman (ſaid to be a traveller from London, and a partner in a houſe in the liquor trade) fell over the cliff between Stone and Broadſtairs in Kent, and was killed on the ſpot. The night being very dark, it is ſuppoſed he loſt his road, and was leading his horſe when the accident happened. In the morning his horſe was found near the ſpot whence its unfortunate maſter was precipitated.

MAY 1. At the Old Bailey, Henry Cock, an Attorney, of Brewers Hall, and of highly reſpectable connections, was capitally convicted of having forged three papers, purporting to be letters of attorney of the late Captain W. Storey, of Chatham, for the tranſfer of 7000l. in the 5 per cents, thereby defrauding the Bank of England. The priſoner was the relative and confidential agent of the late Mr. Storey, who dying in April laſt left the money in queſtion in truſt to his executors Sir A. S. Hammond and others. Mr. Cock, by the forged inſtruments in queſtion, ſold the ſtock previous to April 1801, but continued to pay the intereſt to Captain Storey, and afterwards to his executors; he admitted he had appropriated the money, but that it had uniformly been his intention to account for it. Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Alderman Price, and other reſpectable perſons, gave him a good character; but the offence appeared ſo manifeſt to the Jury, that they pronounced him *Guilty*.

3. At the Old Bailey, J. Townſend, Eſq. a native of Ireland, was indicted for forging an order for the ſum of 1000l. purporting to be the draft of H. Cavendiſh, Eſq. with intent to defraud Meſſrs. Snow and Co. bankers. From the evidence of the Marquis of Thomond, and ſeveral Gentlemen of the greateſt reſpectability, the Jury were ſatisfied that the priſoner's mind was deranged; they conſequently pronounced a verdict of acquittal.

4. R. Bakewell, a Clerk in the Bank, was indicted for embezzling a note of the value of 50l. The priſoner had acceſs to what are called the canceſled notes, from the files of which he procured notes, &c. to the value of 370l. He aſſerted in his defence, that he had put the note in circulation to convince the Directors how eaſily they might be defrauded by their ſervants. The priſoner was found guilty, but his caſe was referred for the opinion of the twelve Judges.

4. A moſt affecting trial took place before the Sheriff of Middleſex and a Special Jury. It was brought by the Rev. Mr. Markham, ſon of the Archbiſhop of York, againſt a man of the name of Fawcett, for criminal converſation with the plaintiff's wife. The plaintiff had been married to his Lady in the year 1789, and at the period of

the diſcovery of her adulterous intercourſe ſhe had become the mother of nine children. The defendant was a ſchoolfellow of the plaintiff, who introduced him to his family as a friend. Some of the moſt reſpectable characters gave evidence to the harmony which had always ſubſiſted between the plaintiff and his wife. The damages were laid at 20,000l. and the Jury returned a verdict for 7000l. The moſt afflicting part of this melancholy event is, that the adulterous intercourſe had exiſted upwards of five years before it was diſcovered. The defendant has fled to the Continent.

5. J. Finlay was tried at the Old Bailey, for forging and uttering a 5l. Bank-note. The principal evidence againſt him was an accomplice of the name of Gillington, who proved that he engraved the plate, and that about 2000 notes were worked from it, 500 of which were circulated. He was found *Guilty—Death.*

6. E. Hartwright was charged with uttering a counterfeit promiſſory note for the ſum of 5l. with intent to defraud John Rogers. The priſoner bought ſome articles at the ſhop of the proſecutor, to the amount of 3l. for which he tendered the note in queſtion, and indorſed it with a falſe name and place of reſidence. The Jury found him *Guilty—Death.*

8. At the Old Bailey, Sarah Hickſon, a very young girl, was indicted for ſtealing three pair of ſhoes from John Smith: the charge was fully ſubſtantiated; and the child in her defence ſaid, her mother uſed to ſend her out in the ſtreets every day to get money, and if ſhe did not return with a certain ſum, ſhe uſed to beat and whip her; that on the day ſtated in the indictment, ſhe had not been able to obtain the ſum her mother would expect, and, fearful of returning home, ſhe was tempted to take the ſhoes from the proſecutor's ſhop and pawn them. The Jury were induced to acquit the priſoner, under an impreſſion that ſhe would be taken out of her courſe of life, and placed under the care of the Philanthropic Society. Every endeavour has been made to diſcover the unnatural mother, but without effect.

10. The Lady of the Manor at Tunbridge laſt week laid the firſt ſtone of an elegant ſet of hot and cold baths at that place.

More than *eleven millions* of *acorns* have been planted this year in the Royal foreſts and chaces, for the further increaſe of timber for the uſe of his Majeſty's Navy.

The Rev. Mr. Graves (Author of "The Spiritual Quixote," &c.) now in his 87th year, has been preſented to the Living of Croſcombe, in Somerſetſhire.

17. Early in the morning the cotton-mill at Calver, in Derbyſhire, was diſcovered to be on fire; and, notwithſtanding every exertion to extinguiſh the flames, in leſs than two hours it was entirely conſumed. It is not aſcertained how the accident happened, the works were minutely examined late the night before, and every thing appeared in perfect order. The loſs is eſtimated at 20,000l.

18. At a Meeting held at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, to conſider of the money raiſed for a ſtatue to Mr. Pitt, it was reſolved—That the money ſhould be laid out at intereſt until after his demiſe.

The honour recently granted by his Majeſty to the *Marine Corps*, in being termed *Royal*, was well merited. The Marines, during the late eventful war, were engaged in almoſt every enterprize; in each were eminently diſtinguiſhed for their gallantry; and at the periods of mutiny their loyalty and good conduct were moſt exemplary.

18. In the morning, ſix men belonging to the Royal Waggon Train, with carts and horſes, were employed in conveying ſtone from White-Dyke to Ramſgate, which is ſituated about a mile off ſhore, from Broadſtairs, and at low water forms an iſland; but waiting too long, and the tide coming on ſo rapidly as to prevent their return, their imminent danger was perceived by the Broadſtairs boatmen, who put off to their aſſiſtance; but, notwithſtanding their humane exertions, one man and ſeveral horſes were drowned.

19. In the evening, her Majeſty gave a ſplendid entertainment at Buckingham-houſe. In order to accommodate as many viſitors as poſſible, the whole ſuite of rooms were thrown open, and diſplayed a ſcene of great ſplendour and taſte. About half paſt nine the folding-doors of the great ſaloon were thrown open for dancing. The whole of the furniture is painted by the Princeſſes, and ſurpaſſes in beauty any thing of the kind. Vaſt numbers of flower-pots

were

were placed in different parts of the ſaloon, and gave a very refreſhing odour; and the flooring was chalked with various devices which had a very gay appearance. In the adjoining rooms were card-tables for thoſe who did not dance. About fifty-ſix couple ſtood up for country-dances in two ſets. At twelve o'clock it was announced that the ſupper-rooms were opened. The whole of the lower apartments were converted to this purpoſe: In the Library were four tables; and in the Dining-room four others, for the younger branches who danced. In another room was a table for the Royal Family, and two other tables in an adjoining room, which were decorated with the beautiful ſtands and ornaments that Lord Cornwallis made uſe of at Amiens. The elder part of the Nobility ſupped in this room. The ſupper was ſumptuous in the extreme.

20. A dreadful fire broke out, early in the morning, at Woolwich Warren, which threatened deſtruction to the whole town. It began in the Depoſitory, and ſpread ſo rapidly towards the Laboratory, that at one time the Officers had it in contemplation to batter it down. After two hours exertion of the firemen and military, the flames began to abate. The damage is eſtimated at upwards of 150,000l. Two men are in cuſtody on ſuſpicion of arſon. The whole of the ſquare is deſtroyed.

A FORM *of* PRAYER *and* THANKSGIVING *to* ALMIGHTY GOD; *to be uſed in all Churches and Chapels throughout thoſe Parts of the United Kingdom called* England *and* Ireland, *on Tueſday the 1ſt Day of June next, being the Day appointed by Proclamation for a General* THANKSGIVING *to Almighty God, for putting an End to the late bloody, extended, and expenſive War, in which we were engaged.*

Proper Pſalms, XXIX. XXXIII. CXLVI.

— Proper Leſſons: Firſt, Levit. XXVI. 3—12. Te Deum. Second, Matt. V. 1—26.

Inſtead of the Firſt Collect for the Day, the following Prayer ſhall be uſed:

O Almighty Lord God, who ruleſt in all the kingdoms of the earth, bringing to nought, by Thy wiſdom, the devices of the prudent, and caſting down, by Thy power, the might of the ſtout-hearted; we yield Thee thanks and praiſe for Thy abundant loving kindneſs, in putting a ſtop to the rage and devaſtations of war, and reſtoring, to this and other countries, the bleſſing of peace. Give us grace, we beſeech Thee, to improve this Thy great mercy to Thy glory, the advancement of Thy truth, and the good of mankind. Cleanſe us, O Lord, from all our abominations, and renew a right ſpirit within us; that henceforth we provoke not, as many times heretofore we have done, Thy wrath and indignation againſt us, but become a holy nation, an obedient people, walking in the ways of godlineſs, and knit together in love and charity, unity and concord. And mercifully vouchſafe to grant, that we may tranſmit to our poſterity the bleſſings which, through thy goodneſs, we have ſo long enjoyed, of our free Monarchy and pure Religion. Theſe things we humbly beg in the name and mediation of Jeſus Chriſt Thy Son our Lord. *Amen.*

Then ſhall follow the Second *and* Third Collects *at* Morning Prayer.

In the End of the Litany, which ſhall be uſed on this Day, the following Prayer ſhall be ſaid after the Collect, "We humbly beſeech Thee," *&c.*

O Lord our Creator and Preſerver, who haſt made of one blood all nations of men upon the face of the whole earth, haſten, we beſeech Thee, that bleſſed time, when nation ſhall not lift up ſword againſt nation, neither ſhall they learn war any more; but the work of righteouſneſs ſhall be peace, and the effect of righteouſneſs quietneſs and aſſurance for ever; and the whole earth ſhall be filled with the light of the glorious Goſpel of Thy Son, to whom with Thee, O Father, and with Thee, O Holy Ghoſt, be all honour, praiſe, and thankſgiving, world without end. *Amen.*

Inſtead of the Collect for the King, "Almighty God, whoſe Kingdom," *&c. the following ſhall be uſed:*

O Almighty Lord God, to whoſe powerful protection righteous Kings owe the proſperity of their government, and the ſafety of their perſons, we, Thine unworthy ſervants, offer unto Thee our unfeigned thankſgivings for thy great goodneſs, ſo often manifeſted to this nation, in the preſervation of the life of Thy ſervant our

Sovereign,

Sovereign, upon various occaſions, during the late political diſtractions, from the deſigns and attempts of wicked men; by which Thou haſt reſcued this Church and Kingdom from deſtruction. Preſerve him evermore, we beſeech Thee, from the gathering together of the froward, and from the inſurrection of evil doers. Infatuate the counſels, and fruſtrate the attempts of his enemies. Grant him long to continue the nurſing Father of Thy Church, and the faithful Miniſter of Thy Bleſſings to his People, that after a prolonged and proſperous reign on Earth, he may receive in Heaven the crown of Glory which fadeth not away, through the merits of Jeſus Chriſt Thy Son our Lord. *Amen.*

The Epiſtle, 1 John IV. 7—12. *The Goſpel,* St. Matthew V. Ver. 43 *to the End. Then ſhall follow the* Nicene Creed; *and after that the* Sermon.

MARRIAGES.

COLONEL DUNN, of the Coldſtream Guards, to Miſs Louiſa Lemon.

Henry Baring, eſq. to Miſs Bingham.

Richard John Bradley, eſq. to Miſs Ann Ibbetſon.

Edward Robert Hargrave, eſq. to Miſs French.

John Green, eſq. to Miſs Burgeſs, ſiſter of the late Captain Burgeſs.

Richard Chambers, jun. eſq. to Miſs Gray, of Great Ealing.

Gilbert Mathiſon, eſq. to Miſs Farquhar, eldeſt daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar.

G. A. Legh Keck, eſq. M. P. for Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Atherton, of Atherton, Lancaſhire.

V. Conolly, eſq. of Portland-place, to Miſs Matilda Dunkin, daughter of Sir William Dunkin.

J. Ward, M. D. to Miſs Ayrton, daughter of Dr. Ayrton.

Captain Ritkette, of the royal navy, to Miſs Gumbleton.

Samuel James Arnold, eſq. to Miſs Matilda Caroline Pye.

John Bacon, eſq. of Fryern Houſe, Middleſex, to Mrs. Morton, relict of Charles Morton, M. D. of Twickenham.

The Hon. Auguſtus Richard Butler Danvers, to Miſs Elizabeth Sturt.

Mr. William Savage, of Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Miſs Frances Wildman, daughter of the late Samuel Wildman, Eſq. of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

APRIL 20.

MR. CHRISTOPHER NEWELL, third ſon of the Rev. Samuel Newell.

Mr. Thomas Wright Watſon, of Nottingham.

At Keith, in Scotland, in his 83d year, Robert Reid, eſq.

At Hitchin, Lady Penelope Farnaby Radcliffe, widow of the late Sir Charles Farnaby Radcliffe, bart.

21. Mr. William Atkinſon, apothecary, Pall-Mall.

Lately, at Menlough, in the county of Galway, Ireland, Sir Walter Blake, bart. aged 85 years; and on the ſame day, Lady Blake, aged 80 years. They had been married ſixty years.

24. At Harrowgate, James M'Kittrick Adair, M. D.

25. Paul Perryman, eſq. mayor of Windſor.

Launcelot Rolleſton, eſq. of Warnel, near Nottingham.

At Wentworth Caſtle, Mrs. Hatfield Kaye, ſiſter of the late Earl of Stratford.

Thomas Rowntree, jun. eſq. barriſter of the Inner Temple, aged 46.

Lately, at Chawton, near Alton, Hants, aged 82, the Rev. John Hinton, fifty-three years rector of that pariſh.

26. William Harwood, eſq. of Hanwell Park.

John Walton, eſq. of Bedington, Surry.

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Nelſon, rector of Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, aged 78, father of Lord Nelſon.

27. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. William Greig, one of the miniſters of the city of Edinburgh.

28. The Rev. Thomas Hambley, of Mardock Houſe, Herts.

At

At Durham, the Rev. John Robſon, vicar of Stockburn.

Lately, at Warminſter, in Wilts, aged 85, T. Warren, eſq. He is ſaid to have had at his death in his houſe 10,000l. in caſh.

29. Mr. F. Conſitt, ſurgeon, in Wimpole-ſtreet.

At Hampole, Timothy Ramſden, eſq. captain in the 3d Weſt York militia, in his 26th year.

30. Mr. Thos. Bradſhaw, St. Geotge's-place, Ratcliffe-highway.

MAY 1. At Bath, Mrs. Williams, wife of Charles Williams, eſq. and youngeſt daughter of the late Sir John Gibbons, bart. and K. B.

Lately, Ambroſe Morris, eſq. late commander of the ſloop Spitfire.

2. Mr. Peter Eſdailes.

3. Abrahatn Ximenes, eſq. of King-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

At Brighthelmſtone, in his 67th year, Mr. Peter Elmſly, formerly a bookſeller in the Strand.

Mr. Dickenſon, of Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

At Beccles, in his 58th year, Captain Richard Purvis, of the Royal Navy.

4. At Witcombe Park, Glouceſterſhire, in his 87th year, Lady Hicks, relict of Sir How Hicks, bart.

At Bath, Mr. Thomas Hall, apothecary, of Watling-ſtreet.

5. The Rev. Thomas Bradbury, vicar of Bradwell, Bucks.

William Withers, eſq. barriſter at law, recorder of York and Ripon, in his 54th year.

Lately, Mr. Guy, printer, at Bath.

6. At Guernſey, aged 40, of water in his cheſt, Serjeant Samuel M'Donald, of the 93d regiment, commonly known by the name of *Big Sam*. He ſerved during the American war with his countrymen the Sutherland Fencibles, and afterwards as fugel-man in the Royals till 1798, when he was taken into the Houſehold of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, as Lodge Porter at Carlton-Houſe, and remained in that capacity till 1793; he was then appointed a Serjeant in the late Sutherland Fencibles, and continued to act in that corps and the 93d regiment, formed from it, till his death. He was ſix feet ten inches in height, four feet round the cheſt, and well proportioned. He continued active till his 35th year, when he began to decline. His ſtrength was prodigious, but he was never known to exert it improperly. Several conſiderable offers were made to engage him at a public exhibition, all of which he refuſed, and always diſliked being ſtared at.

Mrs. Purling, of Glouceſter-place, Portland-ſquare, widow of Charles Purling, eſq. of Bengal.

8. At Colney, near St. Alban's, in his 62d year, Mr. Nourſe, of Welbeck-ſtreet.

At Margate, Thomas Miles, eſq. late of Brentford, in his 55th year.

Jeremiah Tinker, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place.

9. Mrs. Surtees, relict of Awbone Surtees, eſq. of Benwell, Northumberland, mother of Lady Eldon.

10. Mrs. Butler Danvers, wife of the Hon. A. R. Butler Danvers.

11. At St. Stephen's, Canterbury, Mrs. Fielding, widow of the celebrated Henry Fielding.

12. At Byth, Aberdeenſhire, in his 81ſt year, Adam Urquhart, eſq.

At Dublin, Mr. Juſtice Chamberlaine.

At Boſkenna, Cornwall, the Rev. Thomas Wills, B. A. aged 62 years, miniſter of Silver-ſtreet and Iſlington Chapels.

13. Mr. Robert Thomſon, coach-maker, of Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

14. Mr. Thomas Aprece Soley, druggiſt and chemiſt, in High Holborn.

Lately, at Notton, John Awdry, eſq. the oldeſt magiſtrate of the county of Wilts, and lieutenant-colonel of the yeomanry-cavalry.

16. Charles Knott, eſq. auditor and ſteward of Wincheſter College.

17. At Bath, Iſaac Maddocks, eſq. aſſiſtant ſecretary to the Eaſt India Company.

18. At Temsford Hall, Bedfordſhire, Lady Payne, widow of the late Sir Gillies Payne.

The Rev. Edward Cranmer, rector of Quendon, in Eſſex, and vicar of St. Bride's, London.

19. At Lambeth, in his 79th year, Mr. Robert Cartony.

DEATHS ABROAD.

FEB. 24. At Demerara, John Smith, eſq. from Montroſe.

MARCH 17. At Madeira, Mr. William Smart, of Copthall-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet.

Printed by HUNTER and CO.LD, Lisle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare.

EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MAY 1802.

Days	Bank stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	4perCt Consols	Navy 5perCt	New 5perCt	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3per Ct	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	India Strip	India Bonds	Exche. Bills	Irish 5perCt	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Tick.
28	194¼	75⅞	76¼ a ⅜	91½	104⅛	105¾	21 9-16	5 1-16	4			226½				102		
29		76	76⅜ a 77	92	104¼	106¼			4									
30	195	76	76¼ a 77⅛	92	104¼	106¼	21⅛		4⅛			226				102		
1		75⅞	76¼ a ⅜						3⅞									
3		75¼	76⅛ a ¼	91⅛	104	105⅛	21 9-16	5 1-16	3¾	74½	12⅛	226			72. pr.			
4		75⅜	76⅛ a ¼	91⅛	103⅞	105⅛	21 7-16	5 1-16	3¾	74	12 3-16							
5	193	75⅜	76¼ a ⅜	91¼	103	105	21 7-16	5 1-16	3½	74	12¼				43. pr.			
6	193	75⅜	76¼ a ⅜	91⅛	103⅛	105⅛	21 7-16		3⅜	74	12 5-16	225				102¼		
7		75⅜	76⅛ a ¼	91¼	103	105⅛	21 7-16	5 1-16	3¼	74	12 5-16				68. pr.			
8		75	75¼ a 76¼	90¾	102¾	104¼	21 5-16	5 1-16	3		12⅜							
10		74⅛	74⅛ a 75¼	90¼	102	104	21 1-16		2⅝									
11	191	73⅜	73½ a 74⅛	89¼	101½	103⅜	20⅞		1¾	71								
12		73⅛	74⅛ a ⅜	89¼	102¼	104	20 15-16	5	2⅛	74								
13		74	74⅜ a 75¼	90	103	104⅛	21 3-16		2⅜	72⅜								
14		73½	74⅛ a ½	89	102	103⅛	20⅞	5	1⅝	72⅛								
15		74½	74½ a 75	90⅜	102⅜	104¼	21	5 1-16	2	74	12⅛					100¼		
17																		
18	190¼	73¼	74⅜ a ¼	90¼	102⅛	104	20⅞	5	1⅛	72	12 1-16	223						
19		73⅜	74⅜ a ½	89¾	102¼	103⅝	20 15-16	5	1⅛	71⅞	12							
20	199¼	73⅜	74⅜ a ½	89⅞	102	103	20 15-16	5	2	71⅞	12					100		
21	189	73⅜	74⅜ a ½	89⅝	102⅛	104	20 15-16	5	1⅛	72⅛	12 1-16	219½			2			
22		73⅜	73¾ a 74⅜	89⅜	102⅛	103⅞	20 15-16		1⅛									
24		73	73¼ a ⅜	88⅝	102⅛	103	20⅝	4 15-16		71	12				5			
25		72⅞	73⅛ a ⅜	88¼	102	102⅞	20⅝	5		70⅞	11 15-16							

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.